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CULTIVATING AND FERTILIZING
SMALL APPLES

EVERY GROUP WITH A
COMPETENT FOREMAN.



CULTIVATING QUINCE

JUST SPROUTING.



KIEFFER PEAR - TWO YEAR BUDS AND GRAFTS.

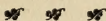


VIEW OF APPLE BLOCK-OF WHICH WE GROW MILLIONS.



OUR CHERRY TREES.

INTRODUCTORY.



It gives us pleasure in this, our seventeenth annual greeting, to say to our patrons and friends and to prospective purchasers of nursery stock, that we are looking after our trade interests with the same amount of care as at the beginning and with greater success than at first, because of our increased experience in the business. Although we are cultivating twelve different farms in nursery stock, each acre of this extensive tract is under the direct personal oversight of one member of our firm each day.

We do not seek to produce the wonders in nursery stock, but are satisfied to grow those varieties which have proven themselves to be a success in a commercial way, thus the goods we put on the market is past the experimental age.

Our custom has been to visit the best orchards in various parts of the country and study their methods and varieties, and to acquaint ourselves with the demands of the different localities. In this way we have put ourselves in a position to please our customers of the different sections of the country.

Our trees are grown on the best known methods for producing a tree with well ripened wood and strong vitality, which is necessary to produce fruit at an early age.

Having different farms with a variety of soils suited for growing Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry trees, Strawberry plants and Asparagus roots, we select land suitable for the various kinds of trees and plants which we grow, and we produce Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry trees, Strawberry plants and Asparagus roots in large quantities.

Our facilities for handling nursery stock are the best in the State. We have more acres in cultivation, more trenching ground and larger packing houses than any other nursery in Maryland. We have over two hundred acres in Peach, both budded and seedlings, and a like amount of Apple. We use hundreds of tons of commercial fertilizer annually beside a large quantity of barnyard manure, together with crimson clover and peas as a cover crop to keep the land free from filth and in good working condition.

We make it a point to grow our Peach on land that has never been in Peach and from natural seedlings, and we also seek for a soil which will produce a strong fibrous root. It is our belief that no better Apple can be produced in America than ours, and we base our opinion on the fact that we have a soil especially suited to the production of Apple, a loam soil with red clay subsoil.

Strawberry plants are grown in light sandy soil which produces long clean roots with a good healthy crown; Asparagus roots are also given a light soil that may be taken out with all their rootlets, and thus put them into the hands of our customers in the best possible condition.

It would be a pleasure to us to take our customers and all prospective buyers through our nursery and show them our stock and explain to them our methods of growing and handling the same, and we extend to all a most cordial invitation to visit us.

We are 124 miles from Baltimore and can be easily reached via B., C. & A. R. R., and 152 miles from Philadelphia, and can be reached via P., W. & B. R. R., which is a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

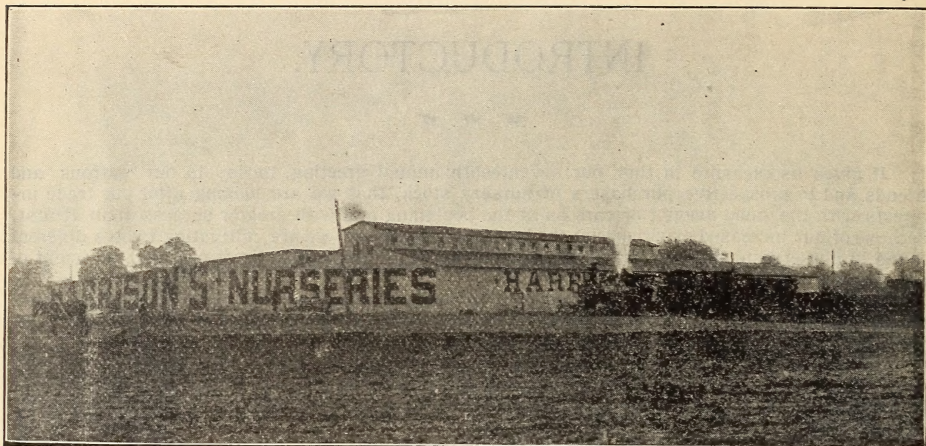
Our prices will be found as interesting to purchasers as those of any other nursery in the country, and we invite you to compare catalogues or visit us in person before you purchase your supplies for this fall.

Trusting that we may be favored with a continuation of your patronage, which will receive our prompt attention, we remain,

Yours very truly,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. G. Harrison Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with long, sweeping strokes, particularly in the first and last names.

Berlin, Maryland.



Packing houses and trenching grounds with railroad siding for 20 cars gives us good facilities for handling orders promptly and protecting the trees from sun and wind. Largest and best equipped in the east.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

As the life and well-being of a tree depends very much upon the care and treatment it receives after it leaves the hands of the Nurseryman, and as a large proportion of the trees are lost for the want of proper treatment, we desire to offer a few hints upon the subject of transplanting, pruning, etc.

Transplanting.

The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the autumn; and February, March and April, in the spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in autumn until they commence budding in the spring. The autumn is preferred, as giving the ground an opportunity to become firmly settled around the roots during the winter, so that the trees will be ready to

grow off without interruption at the first impulse of nature in the spring. The ground should be well prepared by at least two good ploughings. Let sub-soil plow follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches. We consider this much better than the usual mode of digging deep holes, which in tenacious clay will hold water like a basin, to the injury of the

It is a waste of material to plant out an orchard unless the ground is well prepared.

tree. If the ground is not in good condition it should be made so. Most soils would be benefited by the application of a good coat of lime or wood ashes, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. If it is not rich, add good mould to make it so: that found immediately under the leaves in the woods is very good for the purpose. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Preparing the Roots.

Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay, and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud, which will coat every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which, accidentally, might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth among the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and have become dry and shriveled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till midsummer. Instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering pot; this will, in nearly all cases, bring them into active growth.

Shortening-in the Branches.

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in the branches will be necessary: if only a small portion of the roots has been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

Mulching.

This is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe midsummer drouths. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings or anything that will shade the ground and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the spring, and will in most cases obviate the necessity of watering the root. We cannot too earnestly insist upon the momentous importance of mulching. We have known orchards planted where more than half the number died when mulching was neglected; while, on the other hand, we have witnessed trees set out under the same circumstances and in like manner and treated similarly, save only that they were well mulched, and not a single one was lost; they not only all grew, but made four times the growth of the others.

Instead of staking, let the earth be banked up around the tree so as to keep it erect until it gets sufficiently rooted to stand without support.

Pruning.

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and we may add, better in every way. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of the branches to give the tree the proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefited by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring. Dwarf pears also need careful attention annually, to keep them in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots; they should be pruned down instead of, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

Prune fruit trees, as too large and too thick heads are to be avoided.

"From labor cometh rest," Nothing worth the having is to be had for nothing. It may not seem work to keep up a good orchard, but it will bring its own reward.

Cultivating.

When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is a very important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer would think for an instant of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. One experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf pears, more than any trees, require a deep rich soil and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, etc. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious if left to seed.

Treatment of Trees Coming to Hand out of Season.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, unopened, in a cellar, or some such place—cool, but free from frost—until it is perfectly thawed, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Trees received in the fall for spring planting should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until spring. If they should come to hand late in the spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours, or more if very much wilted. After this it should be unpacked; and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

Trim and clean up the orchard, gather up the brush and burn it. Pick up the faulty fruit and burn or feed to swine.

Distance for Planting.

Standard apples.....	30 feet each way
Standard pears and strong growing cherries.....	20 " " "
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines.....	14 to 18 " " "
Dwarf pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Raspberries and blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	18 to 24 inches by 3 to 3 1/2 feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

Number of Trees to an Acre.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " ".....	70	8 " " ".....	684
20 " " ".....	110	6 " " ".....	1,210
18 " " ".....	135	5 " " ".....	1,742
15 " " ".....	205	4 " " ".....	2,723
11 " " ".....	300	3 " " ".....	4,840

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, 43,560, will give the number of trees in an acre.

A Word to the Farmers.

Those farmers who have not had orchards of the leading kinds of fruit trees certainly are behind the times, and are every year losing chances of making farming not only a profitable, but also a pleasant occupation. Every farmer has experienced the feeling that he is doing the same thing day after day, year in and year out. He has to wait until winter before he receives pay for his labor. The farmers need to revolutionize this. They must attend more to fruit culture. It has many things to commend it. It breaks the monotony of humdrum farm life; if properly managed, it makes an income for the farmer the year round.

THE PEACH.

In the peach excellence and beauty are combined, and if given the attention due it, there is no tree that will give more delicious fruit. To the person who has tasted the luscious fruit, no words of praise are needed to make him appreciate the value of same.

There is no fruit tree that can make as **quick** a return as the **peach**. Give it reasonable attention and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered, a few the second year, and the receipts from a good orchard are something of **importance**. Sometimes it overloads its branches with fruit, requiring props, or far better for the owner who has the courage, to thin the fruit and gain better peaches both in size and color, for which he will receive a much better price than the large quantity of small inferior ones.

Peaches will succeed on a great variety of soils. "Worn out" land and poor sandy soils that would require years of careful handling to produce a good crop of grain, can be readily utilized for peachland, and is preferred to land that is stronger. Improve the land after the trees are set.

Starting with such land, I would proceed by first plowing and pulverizing, then dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots. Use the soil to cover the roots and tread firmly with the foot. Leave three or four inches of the hole to be filled with well rotted manure or compost (if it contains wood ashes all the better), then cover with any soil. This will be enough fertilizer for the first year. Good cultivation must follow or failure will result.

For two or three years the land can be cultivated with other crops, adding fertilizer to make them. After the first year broadcast and cultivate in plenty of good wood ashes, or muriate of potash and phosphoric acid.

Seed with crimson clover the third year in seventh month, turn under the next fifth month and cultivate. Repeat this for several years and note the result. If growth of wood and foliage get too strong, stop fertilizing and cultivate only.

On rich land that will produce 50 to 75 bushels of corn, I would use no manure around the tree, but some potash, perhaps. If cropping between the trees would use fertilizer to make the crop, but would watch the trees closely, and if I found them hungry, would feed with phosphoric acid and potash in the shape of muriate, or kainit, or wood ashes.

Always bear in mind that over stimulated peach trees will be sensitive to low temperature, fruit will be poor in color and more subject to fungus diseases. *Avoid cold, wet, low land.*

Whether planted in Fall or Spring, prune about the time the tree starts growth. Prune to a switch, leaving no laterals as the tree will make all it needs.

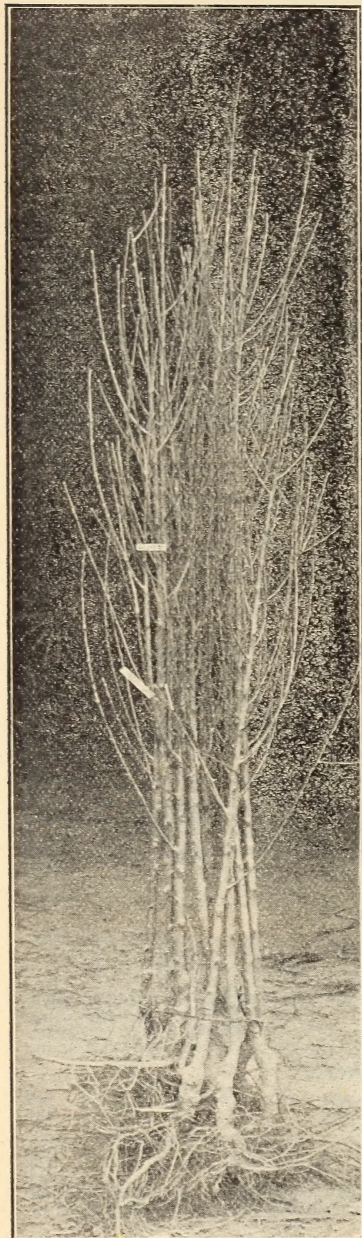
Much might be said about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. *Never drop a limb to prevent breaking, but thin the fruit. This will make better fruit and longer-lived trees.*

Fruit should be graded and culls utilized without sending to market, unless when very scarce. **Plant good trees in good land and success is only a matter of time.**

June Budded Peach Trees.

They are grown from natural Tennessee peach seed and on land that has never grown peach trees, and they are clean and healthy.

A June budded tree is one that is budded in June, the same season that it is sprouted from the seed. After being budded it is cut back and makes a growth from July 1st to frost, the roots only being one year's growth and the bud about 90 days' growth this gives us a well-developed tree with lots of fibrous roots. When taken up, the fibres will come up and you get the entire roots and tap root not cut. It is of great importance to have the tap root. There are orchards we sold four years ago, June budded trees that bore a heavy crop the past season. The customers will not plant anything but June buds again.



Bunch of 10 one-year Peach Trees.

New Jersey, April 8, 1904.

Sirs:—The trees sent by you arrived here April 1st in good order. They were the finest trees I ever bought. I shall take pleasure in recommending your stock to my friends.

Yours truly,

Mrs. J. L. Hall.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—The Peach trees came safe at hand yesterday and were as fresh and crisp as they were when taken from the nursery. You have a perfect and sure way of shipping trees so they will go through and be all right. I intend to give you my continued patronage when wanting anything in your line. I am as ever, your friend and customer,

W. H. Meek.

Arkansas, March 17, 1904.

RAY PEACH

A SPECIAL NEW VARIETY

THAT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED.



TESTIMONIALS.



RAY PEACH TREE.

Salisbury, Md., November 26, 1903.

Messrs. J. C. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Replying to your favor of the 18th inst., I will say that the peach trees were planted in the spring of 1898, you having shipped me the trees on January 11th, 1898.

The first fruit was gathered in the summer of 1901, and consisted of 307 baskets. These, however, owing to my ignorance in the peach business were picked too green and not put on the market as they should have been; and only netted about \$100.00. Had I known enough to leave them on the trees a week longer, they would no doubt have doubled or tripled the above amount. But I happened on the market where they were being sold and there learned an important lesson. And the subsequent crops I think were handled about as well as could have been done under the same conditions.

My second crop was gathered in the summer of 1902, and consisted of 25 baskets sold locally, for \$7.13, and 574 Georgia carriers, and netted clear of all ship-

ping expenses and crates \$675.62, or a total for the year of \$682.75.

The third crop which I harvested the past summer consisted of 470 Georgia carriers, and netted clear of shipping expenses and crates \$792.90. There was some specked fruit sold in our local market; I do not have any record of the exact quantity, but the amount was considerable over \$20.00, making this year's crop net \$812.90. The total number of trees in the orchard is 264.

Now you will note that these trees have not been planted six years until next spring; and I have already received net clear of all expenses, except the growing and handling, which was not very much, \$1,600.00, or \$1.00 each for every tree in the orchard for every year of its life.

If there is another peach orchard on the Delaware and Maryland Peninsula that has such a record, I would like to know of it.

Yours faithfully,

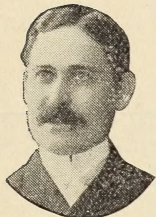
W. F. Allen.

College Park, Md., December 3, 1903.

My Dear Sirs:—From my observation of the Ray peach one could not propagate too many of them. Give them judicious cultivation, intelligent fertilization and careful management for success.

Yours very truly,

R. W. Sylvester,
Pres. of Maryland Agricultural College.



W. M. COOPER.

Salisbury, Md., Dec. 4, 1903.
Gentlemen:—I have noticed with interest a small orchard and have seen each crop of fruit the trees have borne. I am fully convinced from my observation that the Ray is a valuable sort and worthy of close attention by nurserymen and growers.

Yours very truly,

Wm. M. Cooper,
Sec. of Wicomico Building
and Loan Association.

Laurel, Del., December 3, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—In reply to yours of 11st will say I was at the Field Meeting last summer and rode through the peach orchard and ate some of the fruit of the Ray variety. We pronounced them first-class peaches, good color and flavor.

Yours truly,

W. T. Records,
Laurel Flour Mills.

Seaford, Del., December 5, 1903.

Gentlemen:—I was very favorably impressed with the Ray peach and trees. Would like to have a few myself.

Yours truly,

J. E. Dutton.

Allen, Md., December 6, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Taken all in all, the Ray seems to us to be a good standard variety of peaches and would make a very nice orchard, or fit well in a succession of varieties in a large market orchard, or in a small collection to reach through the season for domestic use.

Yours very truly,

Mr. & Mrs. W. Goodell.

Tyaskin, Md., December 3, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Yours received and contents noted. You asked my opinion on the Ray peach. I attended the Field Meeting and saw the Ray peach and sampled it, and must say I never saw a finer peach in my life. I brought a few home and showed them to some people and all who saw it pronounced it a very fine peach. If I were going to plant an orchard I would not hesitate to plant that variety.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Graham.

Laurel, Del., December 5, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your inquiry as to my opinion of the Ray peach as seen and sampled, I believe it is a money maker for the peach grower and is certainly worth propagation. I have never seen a finer orchard in fruit than this one.

Yours very truly,

Cordrey Bros.

I believe that profitable peach growing in the future will only result from the practice of planting only the newer varieties which have sprung from the Chinese Cling parentage, one of which I believe the Ray peach to be.

Yours respectfully,

Theo. Townsend.

Camden, Del., December 5, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Yours in inquiry about the Ray peach. The trees and peaches I saw were very vigorous and thrifty. As annual bearers they fill the bill. The size of the peach is all right, color good with fine blush, quality not the best, but equal to some of our largely grown varieties. The planting of Yellow peaches has been pretty much overdone and there will be and is now a great demand for a good white peach. The orchards being planted in this neighborhood have a great proportion of white fruit.

Yours truly,

C. G. Brown.

Milford, Conn., August 11, 1903.

Dear Sir:—Your kind and thoughtful contribution to our recent meeting at Yalesville arrived in good shape, and the peaches which you call Ray were very fine. All present were given a chance to test the fruit at the dinner tables. Mr. Hale, President Platt and others who looked over the peaches as soon as I opened the crates, pronounced them excellent peaches, somewhat like our Mt. Rose in appearance and flavor.

Very truly yours,

H. C. C. Miles,
Sec. of the Connecticut Pomological Society.

Sycamore, Del., December 7, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 4th received and contents noted. Will say in reply the Ray peaches were the finest I ever saw, and the flavor of the Ray is excellent. I am quite sure it will be a good fruit for propagation.

Yours respectfully,

Peter J. Messick.

Milford, Del., December 3, 1903.

Mr. Harrison:—The Ray peach commands a place in our orchards as one of our best varieties. I would be pleased to set some of them.

Yours respectfully,

B. P. B. Woodall.

Easton, Md., December 8, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of the 4th at hand. In regard to the peach you refer to, I did sample those peaches and I certainly liked the quality and the appearance of the peach. I heard a good many speak very highly of it and wanted to know if they could get any trees of the kind to plant. If I were planting an orchard I would plant largely of the Ray if I could get them.

Very respectfully,

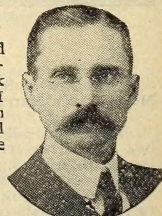
A. J. Stewart.

Salisbury, Md., Dec. 9, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Your esteemed favor of the 1st received, and in reply beg to say that I certainly think the Ray peach one of the finest I ever saw. They seem to be such prolific bearers. If I were engaged in farming I should certainly have some of the Ray peach trees.

Yours respectfully,

C. R. Disharoon,
Mayor of Salisbury, Md.



C. R. DISHAROON.

Redden, Del., December 29, 1903.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your favor of the 2nd would say that I saw and sampled the Ray peach last summer and thought that both trees and peaches were the finest I ever saw. I certainly think they should be propagated largely. Such a fine looking peach would I am sure bring a good price in any first-class market.

Respectfully yours,

C. E. Compton.

Baltimore, Md., December 4, 1903.

Gentlemen:—In regard to the Ray peach seen and tasted during the Field Meeting of the State Horticultural Association, I have not seen a peach more pleasing in appearance and flavor than was this. The health of the tree, and its productiveness were very marked. Were I planting an orchard of peaches, from what I saw of this peach, it would be in the majority among my selection.

Very truly yours,
Wm. L. Amoss,
Director of Farmers Institute.



J. T. SHALLCROSS.

Middletown, Del., Dec., 1, 1903.

Yours truly received and noted. I was very favorably impressed with the new peach, the Ray. Have you any of the trees for sale. I might plant one or two hundred of them and test them on our heavier soil and see how they do. With kind regards, I am,

Respectfully,
James T. Shallcross,
Vice-President of the
State Board of Agriculture.

Wilmington, Del., December 5, 1903.

Replying to yours of the 4th, forwarded from Easton, I noticed and sampled the Ray peach, and am led to believe it an abundant bearer of very good size, appearance and quality, vigorous trees, therefore it is a valuable variety for market cultivation; quite so. I think it a sure bearer. I am well enough impressed with the Ray as to think it a desirable variety in the home orchard or anywhere. It is a variety that is well worth your attention.

Yours truly,
J. L. Banning.

Milford, Del., December 3, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Your letter of December 1st in regard to the Ray peach. Will say that they are an extra fine peach, both in looks and flavor, and judging from the appearance of the trees they must be very prolific bearers, and this year was a bad year to judge from. I think they are worth propagation.

Yours truly,
L. Austin.

Bridgeville, Del., December 3, 1903.

Gentlemen:—I saw the Ray peaches and liked them very much. I tried to buy some of you the past fall, but you wrote you did not have any for sale then. I think it a very valuable variety and will plant some when I can secure the trees.

Yours truly,
H. P. Cannon,
Packer of Canned Goods.

Salisbury, Md., December 11, 1903.

Dear Sir:—The Ray is a suitable name and is a rare peach. The flavor is exceedingly fine and no fruit more beautiful ever grew in any climate. The Ray is worth propagation. May it have great success.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Anthony J. Carey.

Harrington, Del., Dec. 7, 1903.

Gents:—Your communication of the 1st, in reference to the Ray peach received. I was very favorably impressed with it at first sight, and believe it to be a profitable tree to set, especially on light sandy land, but I very much doubt whether it would do so well on cold or low lands, as it would not color; at least that is my opinion.

Most respectfully yours,
J. W. Powell.

Salisbury, Md., December 7, 1903.

Gentlemen:—At the Field Meeting I noticed the peach orchard and sampled the Ray peach. I found the trees in a vigorous and thrifty condition and the fruit large and well matured. The flavor of this peach is excellent and I consider it the best variety I have ever seen both for home use or city markets.

Yours truly,
L. W. Dorman,
Wholesale Hardware Dealer.

Harrington, Del., December 18, 1903.

Gentlemen:—I can only conclude that the variety appears to be worthy of a place in any orchard, and I should think you would not go astray in giving it some attention.

Very truly yours,
W. G. Dawson,
Fruit and Truck Grower.

Salisbury, Md., December 17, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Your favor at hand. In regard to the Ray peach will say I have spent the greater part of my life on a farm and think the Ray peach as fine as I have seen. I asked about the peach and was told it was the Ray, and that you had propagated them. I think they are all right and fit to put in any market.

Yours respectfully,
K. H. McMahon.

Smyrna, Del., December 2, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Replying to your inquiry of the 30th, regarding the Ray peach, would say I was quite favorably impressed with it. Good grower and productive, quality fair, appearance and size good for well loaded trees. If it will bear in various localities in years that other varieties fail, the Ray certainly is quite worthy of a leading place among peaches; even if not, it is in my judgment better than Moore's Favorite. I would judge its time of ripening would be after Mt. Rose, and about with Champion or Moore's Favorite, when planted side by side in same locality. I would urge its propagation and dissemination as it is quite worthy of a place among the best.

Yours truly,
W. T. Massey,
Proprietor of Massasoit Fruit Farm.

Laurel, Del., December 4, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of the 30th ult. at hand, and in reply will say that in my opinion there are very few that equal the Ray peach as to its market value.

Yours truly,
Daniel Short,
Pres. of Peoples National Bank.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 8, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—I am fully satisfied after handling, tasting and shipping the Ray peach, that it is the equal of any and superior to many peaches handled on the peninsula, and it is my humble opinion that this peach properly propagated will materially add to the interests of the growers of fruit of both Delaware and Maryland.

Respectfully,
Chas. E. James.



CHAS. E. JAMES.

Salisbury, Md., December 2, 1903.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry of the 30th, I will say that so far as I am able to judge, the Ray is an excellent peach, and is well worth propagation. The flavor is fine, the shape and size beautiful and the meat firm, indicating that it would be a good shipper. I think the financial results obtained from this orchard are a good argument in favor of this variety.

Respectfully,
J. McF. Dick,
M. D. and Manager of Salisbury Hospital.

Salisbury, Md., December 2, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Answering yours of the 30th ult. relative to the merits of the Ray peach, I was very much impressed with the lusciousness of this peach, thought it very pretty in general appearance, and with the good reports of its carrying qualities, etc. It is my opinion it is worth having. I should say it was truly worth propagation.

Very truly,

T. H. McKoy, Jr.,
Soliciting Agent of N. Y., P. & N. R. R. Co.

Newark, Del., Dec. 2, 1903.

Gentlemen:—It seems to me that the Ray peach should be classed with peaches where the Ben Davis is classed with the apples, productive, attractive and a good seller.

Yours very truly,

C. P. Close,
Horticulturist of the Delaware
Experimental Station.



C. P. CLOSE.

Cheswold, Del., December 9, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Your letter at hand in regard to the Ray peach. I was very favorably impressed by the peach. It looked very pretty in the baskets and don't see why it should not be placed with the other best named varieties. It reminds us of Geo's Belle in looks and flavor and is worthy of propagating.

J. P. Jefferson,
Fruit Grower.

Kenton, Del., December 2, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of the 30th ult. received, and in regard to the Ray peach, I am not sure just where they would come in with other varieties, but think it probably would be well to try some. I sampled the peach but failed to get out to the orchard.

Yours very truly,

G. Garrison.

Newark, Del., December 2, 1903.

My Dear Sirs:—I remember the Ray peaches. I thought they were the best peaches that I had eaten during the summer. The appearance was good, they had a fine flavor and in every way seemed to meet the requirements of good fruit.

Yours very truly,

Geo. A. Harter,
President of Delaware Experimental Station.



THOS. E. TAYLOR.

Mardella Springs, Md. Dec. 12, 1903.

Gentlemen:—I have seen the Ray peach and think it is a very fine one, and in my opinion it is worth propagation.

Thos. E. Taylor.

Seaford, Del., December 11, 1903.

Gentlemen:—Your request to hand asking my opinion in regard to the Ray peach. I think it is worth a place among the best. We have many peaches that are called good that are not as fine as the Ray. The quality I should pronounce very good.

Yours very truly,

Chas. Friedel,
Fruit Grower.

Salisbury, Md., December 2, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Itake great pleasure in saying that of all the peach orchards I ever looked at in my entire travel, I do not think I ever witnessed a more beautiful sight than the peach orchard of the Ray. It was about the height of the ripening season of these peaches. As I drove through the orchard with some friends, we were led to exclaim at each tree that we saw, that the sight was as pretty as any painted picture of the peach tree in full ripe fruit as we ever saw. The peach is large and the meat is white, and has a beautiful blush and attains a beautiful size. To any one going to put out a peach orchard I would certainly recommend this peach. It has a fine flavor and is a delicious peach to eat, and presents a beautiful appearance in the package.

Very respectfully yours,

S. P. Woodcock,
Real Estate Broker.

Allen, Md., November 11, 1903.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter I received asking what I think of the Ray peach, would say that I should most heartily endorse its introduction if I had never seen it. When I recall the enormous profit of \$1,600.00 in three years from 264 trees, I consider that its chief value lies in the fact that at the time it ripens there is no other peach of anywhere near its equal in size and appearance on the market.

Very truly,

R. Jones.

Bridgeville, Del., Dec., 7, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—I am sure the Ray peach made a very favorable impression at the Field Meeting last summer. When I plant another orchard, which will probably be next year, I certainly shall want to include some trees of this variety.

Very truly yours,

I. H. Messick,
Pres. of State Board of Agriculture.



I. H. MESSICK.

Salisbury, Md., December 2, 1903.

Gentlemen:—The Ray peach is the finest I have ever seen grown in Wicomico county, and if any peach is worth propagating in this section it is in my judgment the Ray.

Very truly yours,

Wm. B. Tilghman,
Manufacturer of Fertilizers.

College Park, Md., December 2, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Your letter of December 1st at hand. I think the peach, the Ray, is an excellent peach. The trees looked as well as any that I have ever seen in Maryland, and I think it remarkable that they should have borne so well when there was a comparative failure in other orchards.

Very sincerely,

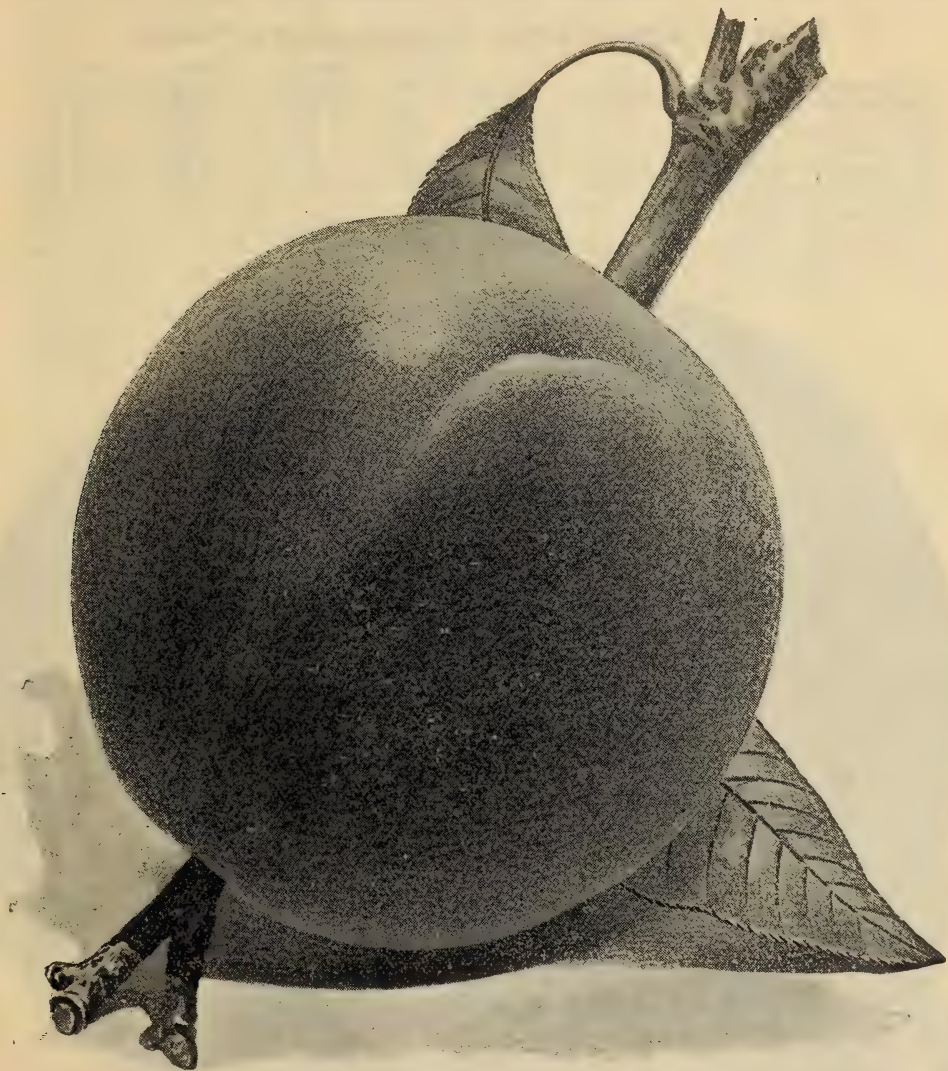
J. B. S. Norton,
State Pathologist.

College Park, Md., December 9, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—I have your communication of the 4th inst., and in reply would say that I consider the Ray peach to be a very fine variety, as it has the required qualities of flavor and size, together with the trees being very thrifty, and I see no reason why it should not be an excellent variety to propagate. The trees and fruit certainly demonstrated these facts. I am

Very truly yours,

Thos. B. Symons,
State Entomologist



RAY PEACH.

Ray—This peach is of the Chinese strain, a remarkable grower, so much so it is noticeable in the nursery from other varieties. It ripens just after Troth's Early; size of Belle of Georgia or Moore's Favorite; white flesh with red blush; a good shipper. The original tree has borne 16 successive crops without a single miss, and the small orchard of 264 trees, budded from same tree, 7 years old, has borne 4 successive crops that have netted over (\$2,200) twenty-two hundred dollars. We have the exclusive stock of this variety, the first that has ever been offered, which we furnish at double price of regular variety of peach.

Price of Ray Peach Trees.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First Class, XXX, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$18.00	\$163.00
First Class, XX, 5 to 7 feet.....	.30	3.50	16.00	140.00
First Class, 5 to 6 feet.....	.30	3.00	14.00	120.00
First Class, medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	.24	2.50	12.00	110.00
First Class, light, 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	2.00	11.00	100.00
First Class, branched, 2½ to 3 feet.....	.16	1.50	9.00	80.00

Price of Peach Trees Except where Noted.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First Class XXX, 6 to 7 feet	\$ 20	\$2 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
First Class XX, 5 to 7 feet	15	1 75	8 00	70 00
First Class, 5 to 6 feet	15	1 50	7 00	60 00
First Class medium, 4 to 5 feet	12	1 25	6 00	55 00
First Class light, 3 to 4 feet	10	1 00	5 50	50 00
First Class branched, 2½ to 3 feet	8	75	4 50	40 00
First Class whips, light, 1½ to 2½ feet	7	75	4 00	35 00
First Class June buds, 1½ to 2 feet	6	70	3 50	30 00
Second Class June buds, 12 to 18 inches	6	60	3 00	25 00

If June buds are to go by mail add \$1.00 per hundred; if per dozen add 15 cents. We can send 1 to 2 feet one year trees by mail as well.



ELBERTA.

See description next page.

TWELVE WINNERS.

TESTED VARIETIES THAT BRING THE ROCKS.

Elberta—Very large, skin golden yellow; where exposed to the sun faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties.

This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Ripens early in August.

Mt. Rose—A variety of very great value, very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor. Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy and sweet. Separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after the Troth's Early, but is much larger than that variety, and should be in every collection.

Champion—Originated in Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance, flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, freestone and a good shipper; ripening about the 10th of August.

Chairs—Originated in Anne Arundel County, Md. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Old Mixon Free—This is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety, skin yellowish white, with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. August.

Stephens—Large, white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, of high quality, hardy, a heavy and regular bearer. One of the finest late white

peaches, and every large planter should include this in his orchard as a profitable sort.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free. August 1st to 15th.

Reeves—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, excellent. One of the largest and handsomest peaches, and should be in every orchard. Tree is hardy and productive. A good freestone.

Stump—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored, freestone. Very productive and one of the best market varieties.

Fox Seedling—A very valuable peach ripening at a time that makes it desirable, being in September. Large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. A desirable sort for canning or marketing, freestone and a reliable bearer.

Crawford Late—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, freestone. Middle of August.

Carman—The originator says it is either a seedling of or a sister to Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree hardy and productive and fruit practically rot proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is described as large, broad, oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor.

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES.

FIRST RIPENING.

Sneed—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot.

Greensboro—Originated in Greensboro, N. C., ripening earlier than Alexander, and nearly double its size; yellowish white, beautifully colored with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily.

Alexander—Of large size, nearly round, with a shallow suture; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, turning to almost purple in the sun, flesh firm, white, juicy and sweet, adhering slightly to the stone, which is small.

Beauty's Blush—Fruit uniformly large, highly colored, melting and delicious. Ripe from 20th of June to 10th of July. A perfect freestone.

Amsden June—Very much like Alexander. Fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purple in the sun.



View of our men and boys budding Peach, who successfully budded over a million trees in 30 days.



BELLE OF GEORGIA.
See description page 11.

Hieley (EARLY BELL)—This seedling of Bell of Georgia, one of the best of all peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is much like its parent in size, color and beauty, having the same vigor of tree and hardness of fruit buds, but ripens its fruit nearly a month earlier, thus giving us a large, rich, creamy white peach, with rich blush on sunny side, at a season when in former years we had only small semi-cling varieties of poor quality. Early Bell is as large as Stump, as beautiful as Old Mixon, of fine quality and a good shipper. July 15th.

Triumph—Very early yellow freestone peach, ripening with Alexander. Blooms late, has large flowers, is a sure and abundant bearer and makes a very strong growth. The fruit is small with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

Admiral Dewey—It is a perfect freestone; ripens with the Triumph; flesh is yellow, of uniform texture and color to pit. Has better form and brighter color on the surface; is equally hardy and productive. The tree is a strong symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety. Originator's description.

Troth's Early—A very early peach of medium size, whitish, with a fine red cheek. Middle of July.

Schumacher—A very early peach, similar to Alexander in many ways, but is more highly colored and more showy, very good qualities. June.

Waterloo—Medium to large; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet vinous juice. Semi-cling, ripens with Amsden June.

Connett's Southern Early—A seedling of the old Chinese Cling, which originated in Guilford County, North Carolina. It has extra large fruit of a cream white shade; having a beautiful blush next to the sun.

Eureka—Early semi-cling; seedling of Chinese cling. Medium size, oblong, cream white with red blush; tender and juicy when fully ripe, clear seed. delicious flavor. Ripens at place of origin, in Louisiana, June 15th.

Arkansas Traveler—Seedling of the Amsden June and ripens earlier; medium to large; color red, flesh white with a delicious flavor.

Victor—One of the earliest varieties known, of medium size ripening before Sneed. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, crossed with Spanish blood. Ripens in Southern Texas from May 8th to 16th. For an extra early variety plant the Victor.

Early Tillotson—Medium size, skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the sunny side, very juicy and of excellent flavor. A good market variety. Ripens first part of July.

Mamie Ross—This peach originated in Dallas, Texas. Ripens in June, just after Early Rivers; unsurpassed in size and quality and brings higher prices than any peach grown in this locality.

A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer, June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

SECOND RIPENING.

Early Rivers—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh with a delicate pink tint. Middle of July.

Hale's Early—An excellent peach when it succeeds, but unfortunately it is so liable to rot before and at time of ripening that it is not advisable to plant in some places on that account. It does, however, succeed well in some places, and mostly in elevated lands towards and among the mountains, and it should have a place in the orchards. July.

Lodge—Originated in the famous peach belt of Delaware (Kent county). A heavy and regular bearer, white flesh, red blush, juicy and sweet. Excellent shipper and is a money maker in the locality in which it originated. Tree extremely hardy and vigorous grower.

Delaware—A seedling of Mountain Rose, but much earlier. Of large size and fine appearance, with a delicately flushed skin, shaded with red. Flesh is white, and of a rich flavor and juicy; a perfect freestone and very productive.

Hynes' Surprise—True freestone when ripe; resists rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles.

Barnard's Early—Medium to large. Cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich. One of the best early, yellow fleshed freestone peaches. July 15th.

Davidson—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white with red cheek; very delicious; very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. First of August.

Waddell—Medium to large size, oblong in shape; creamy white, with bright blush; flesh firm, white and very sweet and rich when ripe; freestone. One notable thing is the long keeping quality of Waddell, and also its exceptional capacity for shipping.

THIRD RIPENING.

Yellow St. John—One of the most beautiful and profitable yellow freestones. Large; flesh yellow. Equal in flavor to Crawford. Very juicy and sweet.

Early Michigan—One of the earliest freestone, white flesh varieties. A profitable market sort, much like Lewis. Has given great satisfaction in the western section of the country. Hardy and prolific.

Lewis—Vigorous grower, medium size, white with crimson cheek. One of the earliest freestones.

Champion—See description in Winner's list.

Miss Lolo—A perfect freestone, fine quality, blush, white flesh, very prolific.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Foster—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Resembles Crawford Early, but larger and probably a little heavier bearer. A very handsome freestone.

Mary's Choice—Large to very large; yellow, blushed with red; free. A very fine peach, for either family or market orchard.

Large Early York—Large; white with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. August.

Connecticut—A grand New England peach of exceptional hardness of fruit bud and so valuable otherwise as to place it in the foremost rank of hardy peaches. Large, and handsome; golden yellow with red cheek, rich and fine in quality, with a superior high flavor, and to all yet more to its great value it ripens early—before Crawford Early.

Chinese Cling—Fruit large, roundish, oval, skin transparent, cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Holderbaum—In color it is of a light cream yellow, with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh is light yellow, streaked with red from the surface to the center and the most exquisite flavor. Ripens August 1st.

Mrs. Brett—Large, white, red cheek, vigorous and productive. Similar to Old Mixon. Free, but about a week earlier; sure and prolific.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Bokara No. 3—Remarkable for its extreme hardiness, having endured a temperature of 28° below zero without injury. It ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large, specimens having measured seven inches in circumference; yellow rich cheek, tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality. A perfect freestone and a good keeper.

Crawford Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive. One of the old standard varieties, but not planted as extensively as years ago.

Red Cheek Melocoton—A famous old, well-known and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large, skin yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good rich, vinous flavor; productive, freestone. Middle of August.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white; very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor. One of the most desirable clingstone peaches. Middle of August.

Snow's Orange—Large; yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

Old Mixon Free—See description in Winner's list.

Stump—See description in Winner's list.

Smock Cling—A large, juicy, yellow, productive peach, chiefly valuable for canning and preserving. September.

Moore's Favorite—A handsome large peach, white with blush to the sun, similar to Old Mixon, but a few days later, flesh white, tender and juicy, very desirable. Freestone. August and September.

Switzerland—A Michigan seedling, said by some of the large growers to be the best and most prolific white flesh peach on earth. Fruit uniformly large, nearly all making first grade; white with handsome red cheek, resembling Old Mixon and Stephens and ripening between the two.

Elberta—See description in Winner's list.

Reeves—See description in Winner's list.

Captain Ede—A beautiful, very large, yellow freestone, covered slightly with a delicate carmine on one side. It ripens about with Crawford's Early, one week before the Elberta. Good shipper. The tree is fine, upright grower, bearing bountiful crops.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

Ward's Late—A fine variety, ripening last of August; vigorous and productive; fruit rather large; skin white with a large crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting and excellent. Valuable for canning and market purposes.

Christiana—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow peach, ripening between Crawford Late and Smock. Its large size, handsome appearance and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable peach.

Kalamazoo—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick, yellow; superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer; hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford.

Matthews—It is a cross between Elberta and Smock, showing a parentage of both. The fruit is of large size, above medium; shaped similar to Elberta, but a little longer.

Its season of ripening is three weeks later than Elberta, which still adds to its value. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red, flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Perfect freestone.

Newington Cling—Large to very large. Red, juicy and rich. Last of August.

Bequett Free—Large to very large; skin greenish white shaded with red. Freestone, a heavy and sure bearer.

Emma—Described by the originator as being very large, yellow with light crimson cheek, flesh yellow fine grained, very juicy; quality among the best, a freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. It is better in quality than Elberta.

Everbearing—A decided novelty. New; produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, with mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Freestone.

Hobson—Comparatively new variety introduced by Smith & Bros., and they speak of it as being a very large yellow, freestone, ripening ten to fifteen days before Elberta and a very valuable market variety.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Coolidge Favorite—Large; white with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August and first of September.

Burke—From Louisiana. Seedling of Chinese cling and very large. It is described as roundish, oblong, pale creamy white, slightly shaded with red, flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor, clingstone. August.

Fox Seedling—See description Winner's list.

New Prolific—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters.

Jennie Worthien—Yellow, large, of fine quality, ripening about with Fox Seedling.

Wheatland—An improvement upon Crawford Late, and ripens just in advance of it; extra large, beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous, very productive. August.

Gold Drop—Large, good quality, hardy, profitable market sort; follows Crawford Late.

Gold Mine—Originated in Michigan. Tree hardy and productive. The fruit is round or nearly so, having no point or bunch at centre. It is large yellow with good rich coloring, resembles Late Crawford and ripens at same season. Originator's description.

Globe—Originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet, firm and delicious; uniformly large freestone. Last of September.

Fitzgerald—Grows similar to Crawford and ripens between Early and Late Crawford; flesh rich, deep golden yellow, with high character; certainly a very fine peach.

Walker—A fine white peach, ripening after Smock, with a beautiful red side; flesh white, rich and sweet. One of the very best of its season, ripening in September. A most excellent variety for canners.

Magnum Bonum—Large yellow peach, freestone.

Brandywine—Large to very large; skin greenish yellow, shaded more or less with dull red, free.

Stevens—See description Winner's list.

Chairs—See description Winner's list.

Denton—The fruit resembles that of Elberta, but is a full week to ten days later in season. So far it has proven remarkably certain as a bearer, bearing when all other kinds fail. Is equally as large as Elberta, and even more reliably productive.

Shipley's Late Red—Large, handsome peach of very good quality. Follows Smock. Creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; white flesh.

Lemon Cling—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety, light yellow reddened in the sun, flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-acid flavor, fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

Frances—In this new variety we believe we have one which is equal to the old standard Elberta in every respect and ripens immediately after it.

It is one of the handsomest peaches ever grown, being of a beautiful shade of yellow covered almost entirely with brilliant red. In size it is about the equal of Elberta, average specimens measuring nine inches in circumference. It is very productive. It is a true freestone, with particularly solid flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival.



Working in our Peach Block in May.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I cannot refrain writing to you to tell you how much pleased I am with the stock you sent me. The trees were the best character, and excited the admiration of the farmer who planted them as well as mine. Leaving the selection to yourselves was an excellent plan. I obtained the best. Hoping that I shall be able to do you great good in this section, I am,

Yours sincerely,

E. S. Riley.

Maryland, April 9, 1904.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—The one thousand Elberta, June budded Peach trees received yesterday. A better lot of trees I never saw. Am well pleased with them. We were formerly in the nursery business and know good trees. If the good additional ordered March 31st are equally as good we shall certainly be ordering from you next year.

Yours truly,

F. Walden.

Washington, April 2, 1904.



LATE CRAWFORD
See description in Winner's List.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Engle's Plammoth—Large, round, oval; suture slight; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. Early September. A good market sort.

Jacques—Very large; deep yellow; has a high reputation. September.

Picquet's Late—Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Early September.

Geary's Hold On—Rare, yellow freestone; similar to the Smock, though some days later in ripening.

Early Heath—Similar to White Heath, but larger and several days earlier.

Smock—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort.

Oscar—Fruit large, juicy and rich. Color very dark, golden black. Clingstone. Tree a thrifty grower. September.

Barber—Medium to large; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy and sweet. All that could be asked for, September.

Conklin—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

Gordon—This is the finest late peach in existence. It is of medium size, beautiful yellow color, firm texture and delicious flavor. It ripens the latter part of September and will keep a month. It is unexcelled as a shipper, and could easily be shipped to Europe. It comes when all other marketable peaches are gone,

and hence has a clear field. It can be depended on to bring a big price—a fancy price. It is the peach to plant now to make money.

Willett—Proves to be one of the largest, finest yellow peaches ever known, and is of the Crawford Late type. The tree is a very thrifty grower, upright, clean, smooth and stall-y. Blooms about May 1st, with large sized blossoms. Ripens September 25th.

Edgemont—This variety is planted in West Virginia in the Blue Ridge Mountains in the new peach belt of that State, and is regarded as one of the most valuable varieties, being large and of the Crawford Early type; yellow, with a fine blush in the sun, flesh yellow, sweet and of the highest flavor and ripening about the last of September, when yellow peaches are in great demand. This variety was originated at Edgemont, Maryland, from whence it derived its name.

Ford's Late—Fruit large, productive, white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock.

Lorenz—It bears crops when others fail entirely. It is unusually large, of superior flavor, freestone, yellow flesh and handsome appearance. Has been a surprise to all who have seen it. Season of ripening after Smock.

Crosby—Medium size, bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality, it commands ready sale in competition with best standard market sorts. Claimed to be the hardiest of all peaches. Good for both home and market. September.

Wonderful—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored

and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small, and parts freely from the flesh. October and a good keeper.

Cobler—Large; yellow; ripening with Smock, of good quality; splendid keeper; very prolific; better colored and larger than Smock.

Pierce's Yellow—Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its heavy bearing, hardiness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit and good shipping qualities should prompt every fruit grower to have some of this valuable variety in his orchard. First to middle of September.

Silver Medal—A beautiful large, white, freestone; white all the way to the stone; free; very hardy and prolific. Ripens with Smock.

Wager—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree hardy, healthy, long lived and productive. Early September.

Scott's Nonpareil—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

William's Favorite—Large, handsome, hardy, very productive. Excellent shipper. One of the most profitable clingstones. Middle of September.

Garfield—Originated in Cayuga County, New York. Medium size; freestone; flesh rich, yellow and juicy, skin orange red.



Peach Trees Trenched in Sand under Roof Protected from Winter Frost.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Hill's Chili—A great favorite for market in the cold northwest, on account of its extreme hardiness and heavy bearing. Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red, flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; freestone. October 1st.

Steadley—Fruit medium, roundish; skin creamy white, flesh white, juicy, melting sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone. October 1st.

Bustin's October—Large, pure white; a very good late variety.

White Heath Cling—Fruit very large; skin a pale yellowish white with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September.

Levy's Late—(Henrietta) Fruit large; roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half melting, sweet, very good and a valuable variety; clingstone. First to last of October.

Van Meteor's Late October—Originated by Mr. VanMeteor, who claims that it is still later than Billyeu. Give it a trial.

Hughes' I. X. L.—Ripens in October making a very late peach; said to be the largest and best peach of that season; produces fruit large and with distinct suture; color a beautiful yellow, tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A very fine shipper.

Salway—A large, late, yellow freestone, of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with orchardists. Ripens after Smock. Free.

Wilkin's Cling—A seedling of Heath, but larger, sometimes called Ringgold Mammoth. Its originator thinks it the most valuable peach in cultivation. Ripens in October.

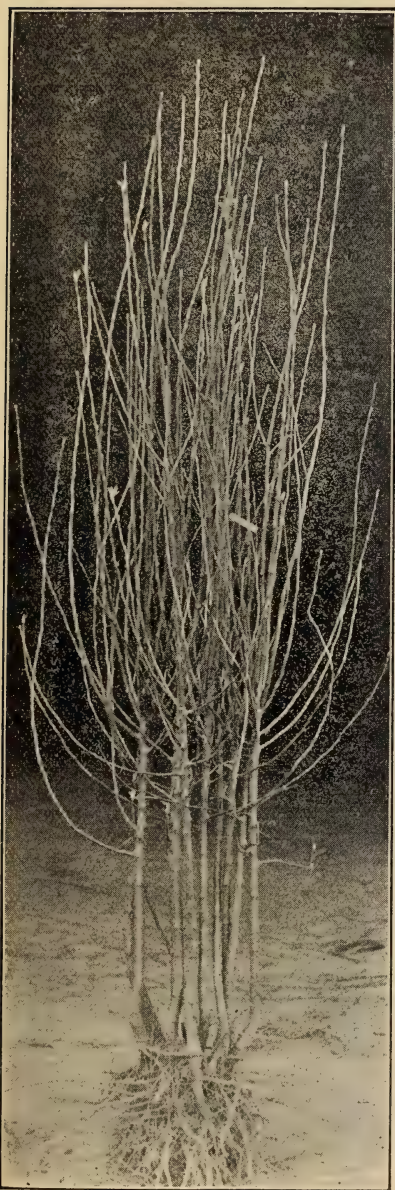
Marshall—Late; large deep yellow; productive; ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. October.

Klondike—Originated in York County, Pa. Large size, white skin with brilliant red over cover; white flesh, sweet, juicy, delicious flavor, free from bitterness; perfectly free, bright red at stone and free from fibre. Time of ripening, October 10th when no other late peach can compete with it in size, quality or appearance.

NINTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October—Almost the last peach in the market, ripening after Smock and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, freestone and an excellent shipper. Does well in Western Maryland and West Virginia. Be sure to plant this if you live among the mountains. Cannot be beat as a money maker.

THE APPLE.



Bunch of our first grade Apple trees.

Every farmer, however small his possessions may be, who lives in the apple growing district of the United States, should have an apple orchard, the product of which should be found on his table in some form every day of the year. It is the purpose of this article to interest the farmer in this most valuable of all fruits. So well known are the uses of the apple that little need be said upon the subject. In its numerous varieties, its season of maturity extends throughout the year. No other fruit in the temperate zone may thus be had in continuous succession without resorting to artificial means of preservation. It is preeminent that they are the household economy. Apples placed ready for the children when they awake in the morning, to eat as appetite demands, will be found a turning point where little ones are troubled with many petty ailments, remarked a doctor whose name is well known all over the country. Apples are good for the brain. A good ripe, raw apple is completely digested in eighty-five minutes and the phosphorus renews the nervous system in the brain. No man should ever let his family go hungry for apples.

Thinning Apples.

It pays to thin apples, says a writer in the *American Gardening*. This season I tried the experiment on a large scale to settle the above assertion as a fact. I thinned them when over half grown, so that no two apples would touch each other, and the result was about double the large sized apples the present season over what they were last season. If one has some money to invest and is willing to wait a few years, provided he has proper soil and location, an apple orchard will be a good investment, providing it is cared for as well as corn and potatoes generally are.

VARIETIES—Some persons commit a great fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered; it is far better for him who is about to plant an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted for his purpose. For the small planter who is providing for the wants of a family a number of varieties that ripen in quick succession will be the best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use.

Our descriptive list embraces the most popular varieties. Although it is not as long as some, it is selected with special care.

New Varieties.

Winter Banana.—New, excellent. The name is most appropriate, as it has a delightful banana perfume. Fruit large size, perfect in form, golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor, and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree a remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness, will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is something simply wonderful; generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from blight or mildew. A valuable market variety. November to May. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 doz.; \$15.00 per hundred; 3 to 4 feet, 20c. each; \$2.00 doz.; \$10.00 per hundred.

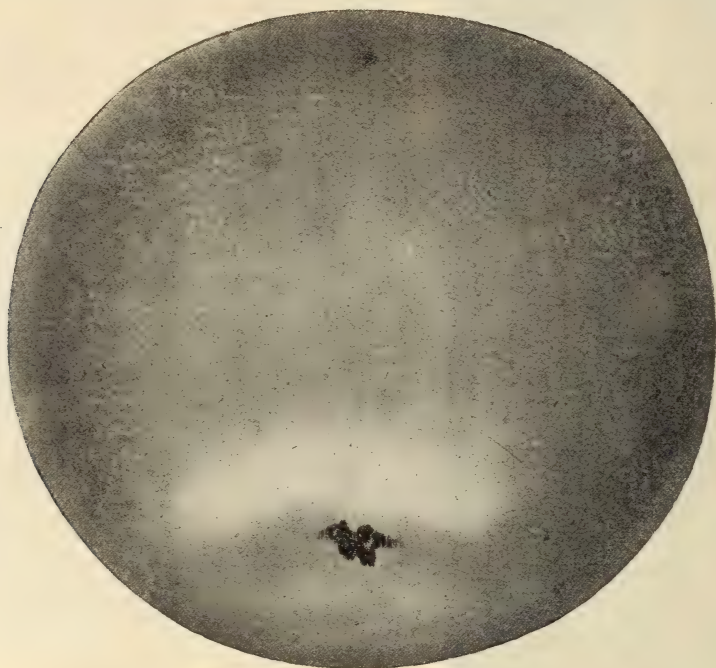
Bismarck.—Originated in New Zealand; tree short, stocky growth, with thick, healthy foliage, hardy and productive; is doing well in nearly all places. Fruit large, handsome, yellow shaded and covered with red; tender, sub-acid, quality not best, good for both dessert and cooking. Its most remarkable characteristic is its early fruiting habit; one year grafts have produced several fine specimens and two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit. Trees on dwarf stocks grown in pots or tubs make beautiful decorative specimens. Two-year old single-stem trees about 18 inches high produce fine specimens. Late fall and early winter. Originator's description. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per hundred. 4 to 5 feet trees.

Wisner's Dessert. Originated in Northern Ontario, Canada. Tree iron-clad, harder than Wealthy or Duchess and fully as productive; has withstood the severe winters of that northern climate; size medium to large, beautifully colored with yellow, shaded bright red in stripes and blotches; very handsome. In quality Wisner's Dessert excels any apple

ever originated; sub-acid, mild, delicious, being entirely distinct from the flavor of any other apple, resembling that of a luscious, ripe pear in its melting juiciness. Originator's description. Season, December to April. 75c. each, \$6.00 per dozen.

Stewart's Golden.—Originated on the farm of the late William Stuart, Rush Creek, Ohio, where it grew near a stump many years since. It is said to be very popular, where known, for home use and near market. Tree hardy, healthy, moderately vigorous, spreading, making a tree of medium size, with tough, close-grained shoots; an early and prolific bearer, alternate years, of fair fruit of uniform size, and

keeps well. Fruit below medium, oblate, sometimes a little oblique, nearly regular; skin bright yellow, deep orange red in the sun, with a few brown dots; stalk short, small, closed; basin rather large, moderately deep, saucer like shape, smooth, flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, juicy, pleasant, sub acid, rich and of excellent quality; core small. Season, December to April. 50c. each.



AMERICAN BLUSH.

American Blush—(High Quality Red Winter Apple)—Here is an apple that is not surpassed the world over for large size, great beauty of color, or for excellent quality. It is an apple that should be growing in every garden and orchard. Fruit large, roundish; color bright red on yellow skin; flesh yellow, with a fine, rich, aromatic flavor, sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous grower, and is exceedingly productive, bearing an abundant crop of fruit every year. This is a remarkable statement, since many varieties of apples bear only every other year. The foliage of American Blush resists apple scab fungus and other diseases, being tough and leathery, as well as luxuriant, which accounts in part for the great productiveness of American Blush. Season, November to March. 30c. each; \$3.00 per Dozen; \$20.00 per Hundred.

Jacob's Sweet—A large and exceedingly showy fruit. Clear, rich yellow, deeply shaded with brilliant carmine; flesh crisp, fine grained and of best quality. Also a remarkably good keeper, remaining in good condition until June. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, heavy yielder, and an annual bearer. Originated near Boston, Mass., and in such great demand where known that the grafts have been sold to fruit growers at \$1.00 each. Uniting as it does, great beauty, superior keeping properties and high quality, it presents a combination existing in few other sweet apples. 30c. each; \$3.00 per Doz.; \$20.00 per Hundred.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.
Dear Sirs—The strawberry plants that I purchased of you were extra fine. Every plant arrived in good condition and also grew. I wish to purchase more strawberries for spring use and the Carman peach.

J. E. Allis.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.
Gentlemen—I have been planting your trees for twelve years. Have planted more than forty-thousand (40,000) trees, they have proven to my entire satisfaction. Have 100 Bruno Faunt's year old from you that netted over five hundred dollars (\$500.00) this season. Most of the peaches being shipped from Wyoming, Del. are from your trees and they are extra good and selling well.

C. W. Lord.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.
Gentlemen—Yours of the 16th at hand. We wrote your people that the trees came O. K. They were in fine shape after so long a time on the road. We got them on the 19th. Thanking you for the trouble and pains, we remain,

Yours,

O. E. & M. E. Howell.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Friends—I received the trees in good shape, they are fine little trees. Am well pleased with them. When I want trees again I will give you my order. Again thanking you for prompt shipment, I am,

Yours truly,

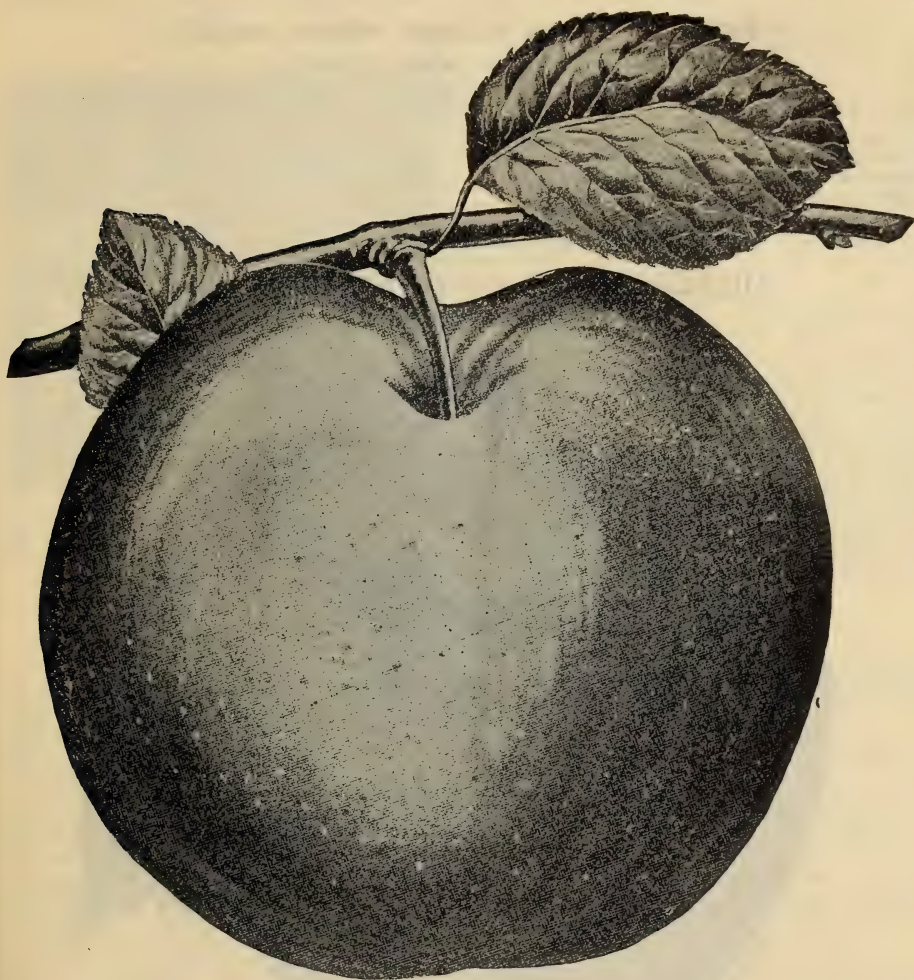
A. Lewis.

Medina, N. Y., Aug. 24th, 1904.

New York, April 20, 1904.

Wyoming, Del., Aug. 27th, 1904.

Pennsylvania, April 30, 1904.



SUTTON BEAUTY,

Medium; red and yellow; quality very good; good keeper.

Sutton's Beauty—Originated in Massachusetts, and has grown into popular favor on account of its marketable qualities. It gives the best of satisfaction wherever planted. Tree a free and handsome grower and very productive. Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome, waxy in appearance. Color yellow, beautifully striped with red. Flesh tender, white, juicy and sub acid. A remarkably long keeper. Considered one of the very best winter apples on account of its beauty and ready sale in the market. November to April. Price 30c. each; \$3.00 per Dozen; \$20.00 per Hundred; first-class trees.

Starr—(The Best of Summer Apples)—The very best summer apple for general culture. The tree is a good grower, comes to fruiting young, and produces annually abundant crops. Fruit is very large, 11 to 12 inches around; showy; being pale green; frequently with handsome blush on sunny side; very early, being marketable first week in July and will continue in good condition until September. It is an excellent shipper for so early an apple, having carried to California in good condition. Pleasant sub-acid; a very superior cooking and very good eating apple. Two years 30c. each; \$3.00 per Dozen; \$20.00 per Hundred.

Maryland, April 14, 1904.

December 3, 1903.

J. G. Harrison,
Dear Sir—The trees and Strawberry plants arrived yesterday in good shape. Your kindness and generosity are certainly highly commendable, and I want to extend to you my most sincere thanks. I hardly expect to eat the fruit of them myself, but am acting under the principle of "one seweth, another reapeth."
Yours respectfully,
Geo. W. Townsend.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Gentlemen:—The trees reached me in first-class condition and I am very much pleased with them. They are much finer than those I got last spring. When I want more trees you will get my order. Will also recommend your house to all my neighbors. Again thanking you, I remain,
Yours very truly,
N. M. Lera.

Price of Trees (except where noted).

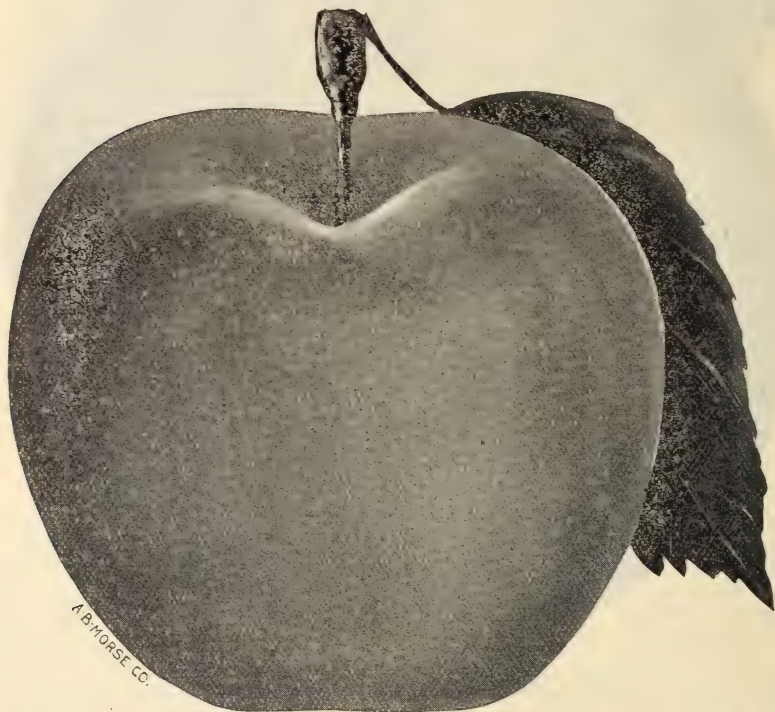
TWO YEARS ON WHOLE ROOTS.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-class medium, 4 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-class second size, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
Light grade, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
Light grade, 2 to 3 feet.....	.08	.75	6.00	60.00

Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL LIST.

SUMMER APPLES.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Yellow Transparent—Above medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white, changing to a pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. July.

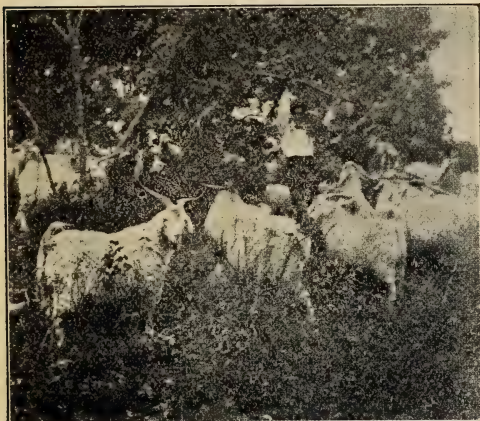
Jefferies—Medium in size; yellow and red; tree a free grower productive. A juicy, sub-acid apple. One party of Illinois says, Jefferies is one of the best apples I have. A fine bearer. I know of no apple that will bring more money. Of the finest texture and flavor. August.

Primate—The tree is very hardy. A strong and stocky grower, and very productive. Fruit medium to large. Color greenish white, tinged with a crimson blush on the exposed side. Flesh white, very tender and refreshing. The beauty of this apple as a fruit for home consumption is that it ripens gradually, and lasts for a long time. It is equally good as a cooking and dessert apple, and those who are fortunate enough to possess it consider it their favorite summer apple.

Red June—Medium to large; oblong; conical; dark red, entire; flesh tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all the early apples. For a table ornament and to please the children it has no equal.

Benoni—This excellent apple originated in Massachusetts. The tree is of vigorous, upright spreading habit; hardy and productive. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblate, conical. Color pale yellow, shaded, striped and marbled with dark crimson. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sub-acid. Core small. Ripens in August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish; bright straw color; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Taking all its qualities into consideration this has no superior among early apples. June to July.



The above cut represents the origin of the fruit industry on Tonoloway Ridge, by E. P. Cahill, Hancock, Md., by the introduction of the Angora Goats to clear new land of undergrowth now planted in Apple Trees.

Early Colton—One of the best early apples, ripening with the old Early May, sometimes days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for two or three weeks, which makes it a valuable family apple. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a tint of crimson where exposed to the sun.

Early Pennock—Large, oblong, yellow, striped with red, a little coarse grained but a fine cooker. Tree vigorous, spreading and abundant bearer, and a favorite with many in the West, August.

Fourth of July—Valuable for cooking and market; fruit medium, roundish oblate, conical, slightly ribbed; whitish yellow, striped and splashed with bright red; it has been thoroughly tested and found to be one of the very best early apples. Matures early in July.

Golden Sweet—Large to very large, pale greenish yellow; flesh fine, white, very sweet and good, strong grower and good bearer. August.

Red Astrachan—Rather large, approaching conical, covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich and acid; from its earliness, handsome appearance, its excellent culinary qualities and the vigor of the tree, it is worthy of general cultivation. One of the best early apples to plant for profit, ripening with Early Harvest. Above the medium size, skin pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy and of excellent quality, tree is a vigorous and upright grower, gives general satisfaction, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. June.

Summer Rambo—Medium to large; green striped with red on the sunny side; sprightly, sub-acid, good; tree vigorous, hardy; profitable for market.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked, tender, juicy, fine; productive; desirable; free. September.

Alexander—A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large and regularly formed and of a fine appearance. Color of a greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy. Pleasant flavor. October to December.

Bailey's Sweet—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich sweet flavor; slow. September.

Duchess (Oldenberg)—A Russian variety of remarkable beauty, and one of the most hardy productive varieties under cultivation. Does especially well in sections that are too cold for ordinary varieties. Tree is a vigorous grower and it requires little or no pruning, producing an abundance of fruit very even in size. Smooth skin, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground. Flesh juicy and sub-acid. September.

Famense—Medium; crimson, sometimes striped north; flesh snowy white, very tender, fine, juicy, mild, sub-acid; dessert and cooking. Very hardy and productive; popular. October to December.

Fallwater (Talpehocken)—A large roundish, slightly ovate conical, very regular and smooth, skin yellowish green with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair, highly deserving extensive cultivation. Fall.

Flora's Bell Flower—(Flory, Sheep, Sire). Origin, Montgomery County, Ohio; tree upright grower; fruit medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow, with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; vigorous. September and October.

Fall Pippin—Size large, roundish, generally a little flattened, pretty regular, fine yellow, with a tinge of brownish blush on one side. September and October.

Gravenstein—Large, striped red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy, very rich, high flavor, very productive and a popular variety. September.

Haas—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

Jersey Sweet—Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Kinnard's Choice—From Tennessee. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy Apple; bears quite young; quality one of the best. A fine winter Apple for Piedmont and mountain sections.

Kentucky Streak—(Bradford's Best) Fruit medium, conical, deep mottled red, stripes obscured and scarcely visible, dots scattered, large yellow, flesh yellow, tender.

Lowell—Large, roundish, slightly conical; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent; good bearer; free. September.

Maiden Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly regular red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender and sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome rapid growing tree with a fine spreading head and bears large crops. Valuable for market, also for drying. September to November.

Ohio Nonpareil—Fruit is enormous in size, one-half of each specimen bright glossy red, and the other half an intense scarlet. The flesh is a rich yellow and of a sprightly sub-acid flavor, fully equaling the Hubbardston Nonesuch. The tree is an early and heavy bearer as well as a strong grower.

Porter—Fruit rather large; rich yellow; tree good grower. Produces good crops of rich yellow apples. Flesh fine grained, full of juice, sprightly, agreeable, sub-acid. Continues long in use. Those that have the true Porter always praise it. September and October. Widely and extensively grown especially in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

Plumb's Cider—An early bearer and productive; fruit medium, roundish, slightly conical; skin greenish yellow, shaded and rather obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy and mild, sub-acid; vigorous. September.

Red Bietigheimer—A rare German variety recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of Apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

Twenty Ounce Pippin—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November.

Utter's Red—Large, round, whitish and striped, very beautiful and excellent, sub-acid; tree vigorous, hardy, productive, requires dry soil; of great value north. September and October.

Vandevere Pippin—Large to very large, roundish, flattened at both ends, and very deep cavity; greenish yellow, covered with stripes and blotches of dull red, good flavor, juicy and rich. Tree forms a round head; vigorous and productive. October and November.

Wagener—Medium to large, deep red in the sun, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent, very productive, bears very young. October to December.

WINTER APPLES.



BEN DAVIS.

Ben Davis—Fruit medium to large; roundish, skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid, of good quality; a popular kind and a good keeping variety and should be in every orchard. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, comes into bearing early, and very productive. It blooms late in the spring, thereby often escaping the late spring frosts. Very popular in the West and Southwest. Mid-winter.

Virginia, December 22, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Gentlemen:—The trees I ordered a short time ago arrived in good condition and satisfactory beyond all expectations. I was surprised to find such fine trees. Thanks for your promptness.

Yours respectfully,
S. E. Staub

Louden, May 1, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I was very well pleased with the quality of the order and for the promptness in shipping it. They are doing well so far, for we got them into the ground very early and everything was done to make their growth a success.

Yours respectfully,
C. Boych.

Akin—Fruit medium to large; resembles Jonathan, tree a more vigorous grower, will keep longer than Jonathan. Its fine appearance and superior quality, together with the great vigor of the tree, make it worthy of a trial. A fine winter apple.

American Golden Russet—(Bullock's Pippin or Sheep Nose). Small, roundish, ovate; skin dull yellow, with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor; very productive. October to January.

Arkansas Black—Fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly sub-acid, crisp; one of the best cooking apples; vigorous. November to March.

Boiken—A handsome Austrian variety, unexcelled as a fine cooking fruit, medium to large, yellow, sometimes with red cheek; a late keeper—at its best in April or May. Tree an annual bearer, extremely hardy, thick, heavy, perfect foliage, well adapted to resist atmospheric changes.

Baldwin—One of the best and most popular apples in cultivation on account of its flavor and good shipping qualities. Fruit is large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye, the skin deep red, while the flesh is white, rich, crisp, juicy, highly flavored but somewhat sub-acid, and is a handsome fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears abundantly. Succeeds well in Western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit a little too early in and near the tidewater section. October to February.

Bellflower—Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy. An old favorite which has always been popular; good keeper. November to April.

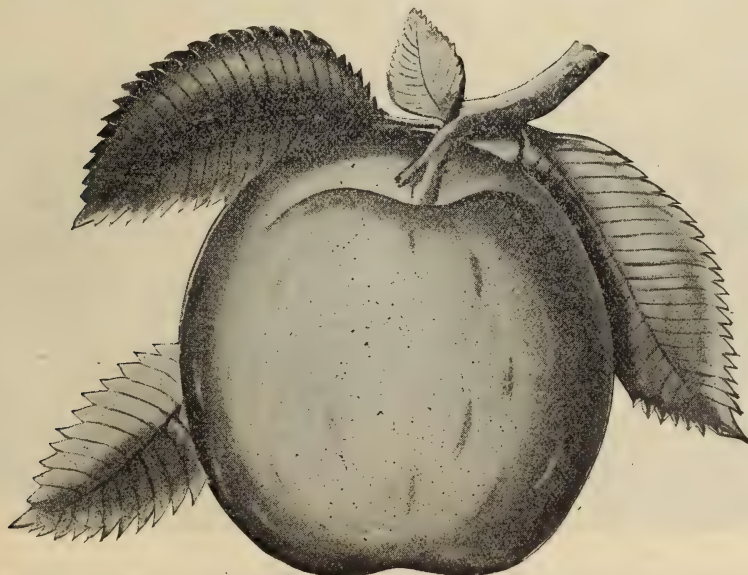
Belle de Boskoop—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, slightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

Belmont—Tender, crisp, mild, rich, sub-acid.

Coffeet Beauty—A seedling from Ben Davis, which the tree resembles in growth. It possesses all the good qualities of Ben Davis with none of the bad. A good grower in nursery and orchard. An abundant and regular bearer. Fruit hangs well on the tree. Above medium size, resembling the Limber Twig in form, but larger. Beautifully striped and splashed with red, on a yellow ground.

Dominie—Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly; pleasant flavor, keeps till mid-winter; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size, rich golden yellow, flesh same color, juicy, crisp, tender and of highest quality. Best of yellow winter apples and a good seller. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and will often keep until February. For canning purposes it nearly equals the pear. Tree is hardy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer. December to February.



YORK IMPERIAL— $\frac{1}{2}$ Size.

York Imperial—The best of all the List—Medium size, oval, angular, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any now grown as a profitable orchard variety. Be sure to include this in every collection, December to April.

Gano—A seedling of the Ben Davis, but is much superior to that variety, having all of its good qualities to a high degree. It is more brilliantly colored, more regular in size and a very long keeper; tree having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. Fruit large, finely colored, even in size and good quality. February to May.

Grindstone—An old standard sort and needs no description.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Huntsman's Favorite—Originated in Johnson County, Missouri; very large, golden yellow, with bright red cheek; nearly sweet, fine flavor, very aromatic; one of the best and highest selling market apples; tree very healthy and moderately productive; vigorous. November to January.

Hurlbut—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red, striped and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young, and continues with regular and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme north. In season during mid-winter.

Ingram—Seedling of Rawles Jennett, originated with Martin Ingram of Greene County, Mo. Fruit about medium size, dark and light red in stripes,

with bloom; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, very mild sub-acid, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, an abundant bearer, keeps until apples come again.

Iowa Blush—Medium in size, roundish, conical, whitish, with red cheek; quality fine, tart; tree vigorous and hardy on the prairies. November to January.

Jonathan—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun. Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor. Very valuable for home use or market. October to January.

King—Large, handsome; striped red and yellow; productive, November to March.

Loy—Origin, Missouri. In size as large as the Ben Davis, resembles Willow Twig in form; color a beautiful red on yellow ground, deepening into a rich bronze, or russet, with marblings, minute dots; flesh fine, rich yellow, juicy. December to January.

Lawver—(Delaware Red Winter). Large, roundish, flat; mild sub-acid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort; tree a vigorous grower and very hardy; bears well; very promising late market variety. December to May.

Lankford Seedling—Medium, to large yellow, red striped; good keeper; excellent quality, juicy. December to February.

Lansingburg—Tree upright, spreading and productive; fruit medium, roundish, oblate, yellow, largely overspread with grayish red, flesh firm, mild, sub-acid; good; valuable mainly for its long keeping qualities; vigorous, January to June.

Longfield—One of the best new Russian varieties. Tree is a very strong, upright grower, and has proven itself to be an early, annual and abundant bearer. Highly valuable for cold climates and exposed sections. The fruit is white, tender, fine and juicy, sprightly sub-acid, and keeps from December to April. Something new, and a valuable addition to our American orchards.



Two-Year-Old Apple Trees.

Minkler—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red, flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid; tree irregular grower; vig. January to April.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but is larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

Mammoth Black Twig—Originated in Arkansas. Seedling of the Winesap which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large, deep red, sub-acid, early and abundant bearer and a good keeper. Tree is a strong grower and roots well. This valuable winter apple has but few equals.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red with darker red stripes; very handsome, fair quantity, a

good grower and an early and immense bearer, valuable for market. December to April.

Milam—Small—Red—Slender and Tall Grower.—Not so much in demand as of old, other better and larger apples have superseded it; still it is quite productive in some sections. Keeps well.

Mann—An upright grower, forming a round head, fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed, flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid, good to very good; vigorous. April and May.

Northern Spy—Large, striped, flesh white, mild and tender and slightly sub-acid, with a rich delicious flavor. Tree is a good grower, but we cannot advise its planting south of Pennsylvania, except in mountainous regions. November to February.

Northwestern Greening.—A Wisconsin seedling of great value; has stood the most trying tests, and found to be equal to Wealthy in point of hardness, but

superior in fruit and keeping qualities; fruit large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality, thoroughly tested. January to April.

Newtown Pippin.—One of the very best Apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

Nero.—A seedling of the Romanite, which it excels in every way. A valuable winter apple, long keeper, large and beautiful; none better for middle and southern States. December to April.

Paradise Winter Sweet.—Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and good; productive; an excellent apple and well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.

Pewaukee.—Medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened, bright yellow, streaked and spotted with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid; a seedling from Duchess and it inherits its quality of extreme hardness, which makes it a most reliable kind in cold climates. December and January.

Peck's Pleasant.—Medium to large; waxen yellow, with blush cheek; resembles the Newtown Pippin; flesh yellow, fine grained, crisp and brittle. We

regard it as the best flavored Apple. December to March.

Pound Sweet.—A late fall and early winter apple, highly prized for eating out of hand or for baking, known by some as Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet. Fruit of large size, greenish yellow, uniformly fair, smooth, and marketable.

Rambo.—Size medium, oblate, skin smooth, yellowish white in the shade, streaked and marbled with pale yellow and red in the sun and speckled with large, rough dots; very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, tender in some localities.

Rome Beauty.—Large, yellow, striped and mixed with light red. Flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and sub-acid. Valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.

Red Canada.—(STEEL'S RED WINTER.)—An old and tried variety, and considered one of Michigan's best apples. Tree thrifty, but of slender growth, very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, inclined to conic. Skin yellow mostly shaded with deep red, and sometimes covered with greenish dots. Flesh very white and juicy, retaining its rich flavor to the last. A long keeper.



Cultivating Apple—Early Spring.

Rolfe.—Originated in Maine. By many called coreless on account of its small core, usually having but one seed each. The tree is hardy, a vigorous grower and said to be an annual bearer. The handsome appearance of this fruit makes it a valuable market sort. In quality we should rank it as first class. The flesh is slightly yellow, crisp, juicy, slightly sub-acid; splendid for cooking and good for eating. Season, November to February.

Red Romanite or Carthouse.—One of the best winter apples for planting south. On good soil the fruit is fair and of good size, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Roxbury Russet.—Rather above medium size, roundish, greenish or yellow russet. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, with a good sub-acid flavor, productive and very popular on account of its long keeping. November to February.

Rawle's Janet.—(Never fail). Medium, roundish, ovate, greenish yellow, striped with red, crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the south and southwest; January to May.

Roman Stem.—Fruit medium; whitish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender, juicy, rich, musky flavor; fine dessert apple; November and December.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large, roundish, oblate, skin green, becoming a greenish yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, finely grained, tender, juicy and rich acid flavor. Succeeds well in the north, but not valuable here, dropping its fruit too early. October to December.

Scott's Winter.—From Vermont. One of the best, long keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy, color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy, and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April or May.

Smith's Cider.—Rather large, greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy with a mild sub-acid flavor; a prodigious bearer and a profitable market variety. December to February.

Salome.—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine; tender, mild, slightly aromatic, very good. January to May. Its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late even in summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the west and northwest. The tree is very hardy.

Seek no Further.—(WESTFIELD.)—Medium to large, slightly russeted with dull red stripes, rich spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburgh Esopus.—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high-flavor. Tree a

light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Swaar.—Fruit medium size, yellow, tender, rich and spicy; one of the best and very productive. November to May.

Stayman Winesap.—Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap, originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper. The tree is vigorous and strictly Winesap in habit, readily adapting itself to the different soils and situations. Bears young and abundantly.

Shackleford.—Originated in Clark County, Missouri. The tree is a very vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, better even than the Ben Davis; it flourishes on poor land with a clay sub-soil; apples are large, highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers. December to May.

Stark.—Large greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped light and dark red. Flesh yellowish and moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid and free. October to January.

Tailman's Sweet.—Medium size; pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich and of first quality and a good cooker. December to April.

Virginia Beauty.—Originated in Carroll County, Virginia, many years ago. Mr. Sayers of Wythe Co., has Virginia Beauty trees fifty-five years old still bearing good crops. Fruit roundish, slightly conical; size above medium; very smooth; color dark red; flesh greenish yellow moderately fine grained, juicy; mild, sub-acid, almost sweet; excellent keeper in cold storage. Season November to February.

Willow Twig.—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat oblate, light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant sub-acid; good; valuable for late keeping.

Winesap.—We can hardly find words sufficiently strong to express the high opinion we have of this fruit, possessing as it does a combination of so many excellent qualities. For cider it has but few equals; for table it stands among the best; for keeping it is justly esteemed, and for bearing it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this we must earnestly recommend it to the consideration of all orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong, skin smooth of a fine dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April.

Wealthy.—A most valuable apple of fine size, appearance and quality; a good market apple of its season; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous and sub-acid. Tree is healthy, hardy and productive.

Wolf River.—A handsome apple, originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy flavor. Tree strong, stout and a great bearer. January and February.

Walbridge.—Medium size, striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy, and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. December to January.

White Pippin.—Large, greenish white, pale yellow at maturity; tender, juicy, crisp and rich flavored; tree thrifty, upright and regular and good bearer. December to March.

CRAB APPLES.

A few years ago crab apples were regarded fit only for cider, preserves and jelly, but there are varieties now that command a good price on the market for dessert purposes. Besides being useful, they are also very ornamental when in bloom, and also when loaded with their highly colored fruit.

Transcendent Crab.—Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit; tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

Whitney.—Large, early, beautiful; fine for dessert or cooking. Tree hardy and free from blight; immensely productive. A great acquisition.

Martha.—A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, which originated in Minnesota. Earlier than the Transcendent; very ornamental as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year. September and October.

Montreal Beauty.—Large size of its class; yellow and rich red; flesh rich, firm, acid. September and October.

Hyslop.—Large, deep crimson; produces in clusters. Very popular and one of the most beautiful of crabs. Good for culinary uses and for cider. October to January.

White Arctic.—Clear, transparent white. Medium size. August.

Gen'l Grant.—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid, excellent for dessert and one of the best Crabs yet introduced. October.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Sirs:—My small order for trees arrived O. K. and in excellent condition; five roots, bright bark, unexpected so large in size. Of 18 apple, 17 only came. Stark missing. Peach, 24, all O. K. Your June Buds are certainly a surprise for size and quality. A neighbor to whom I showed them could hardly believe it. They were June Buds, nice roots, firm wood, bright bark. I am certainly pleased at the kind of plants you sent out. Sorry I have so little land clear or I would send you a larger order. Wishing you all the success in your trade.

Very respectfully,

H. D. Metcalf.

Martin, N. Y., August, 18th, 1904.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Would say in reply to your inquiry the peach trees I have had from you for the past three or four years have proved entirely satisfactory in every way. Will probably need some more trees in the spring. Wishing you success, I remain,

Respectfully,

H. Billings.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—I received my trees all right and return many, many thanks for the extra trees you sent, have them all set and am going to make them live and grow. You may be sure of my orders in the future. Thanking you again for your kindness, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. R. C. Smith.

Delaware, April 27, 1904.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Received trees and Strawberry plants. They are fine. Thank you for your gift. I greatly appreciate the trees and plants. Hope by fall to give you an order for trees.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Sunfield.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—The grape vines arrived and are set out. You sent me more than I expected and they appear in first-class condition. Thanking you for same, I am,

Most respectfully,

S. A. Smith.

Connecticut, May 6.

THE PEAR.

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that by a judicious selection, the ripening season beginning in July can be continued in succession into winter and some sorts may be kept until March or April. Many of the varieties begin to bear in from four to six years after planting, but a variety like Kieffer will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two or three years after transplanting. There is an opening for the intelligent pear grower in many

parts of the United States. Pears can be grown nearly as cheap per barre as apples and they usually sell twice as high, although little attention has been given to pear growing, and for these reasons, and others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing intelligently, has an opportunity for success.

SOIL—The pear will adapt itself to a great variety of soils, though it thrives best on rather deep clay loam, still it should not be too sticky; next to this, gravelly loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, yet pears can be grown on sandy soil.

RIPEN—In order to retain the rich and best flavor the fruit should be ripened in the house as follows: Gather summer pears at least ten days before they are ripe, autumn pears at least two weeks and winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to fall.

Price of General List of Pears.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-class, extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
First-class, 5 to 7 feet.....	.25	2.50	17.50
First-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	15.00
First-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 3 to 4 feet.....	.12	1.25	10.00

Boxed and baled free at these prices.

Worden-Seckle and Clapp's Favorite in Dwarfs.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—This is the most popular summer pear both for home use and market that the world has ever known. It comes into bearing at an early age, and bears enormous crops of large and handsome fruit, juicy, buttery and melting, with a rich, fine flavor. A delicious eating pear and makes the finest of canned fruit. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size, and it will ripen and color beautifully and may be of good quality; however, it should always be picked before it is fully ripe.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, handsome, delicious; fruit when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet. Good grower and productive; a splendid hardy bearer.

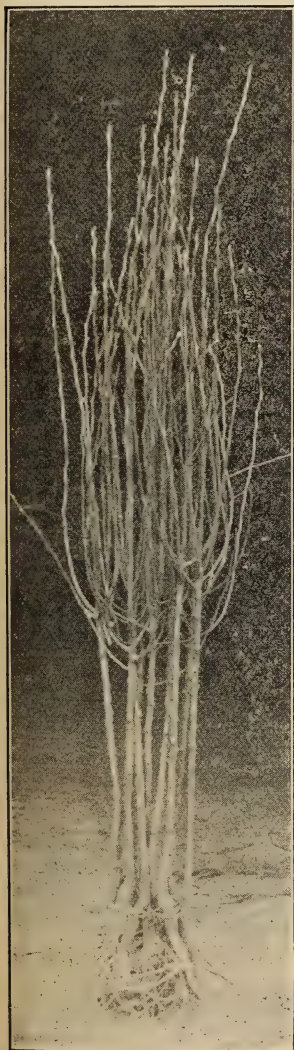
BOX AND BAILING FREE

AT CATALOGUE PRICES.

Koonce—Originated in Illinois. It is exceedingly early. Most early pears rot at the core and do not ship well, but Koonce is an excellent shipper; it can be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Koonce is a vigorous grower, free from blight, heavy and productive and an annual bearer.

Lawson—A healthy grower free from blight, very productive, medium to large, some specimens measuring nine inches in circumference, beautiful red color on yellow ground, remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, firm and a good shipper; very early ripening. Middle of July.

Tyson—Medium size, bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. Vigorous. August.



Bunch of One Year Bartlett Pear Trees.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gents:—My manager reports that the Kieffer trees reached him in first-class condition and are satisfactory in every way.

Yours truly,

Chas. H. Homer.

Maryland, April 4, 1904.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Maryland, April 1, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—The Pear Trees I ordered from you this Spring were received in good condition. Am well pleased with them. Will remember you in the future when wanting more stock. There is no better advertiser than a satisfied customer. Wishing you success, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

E. M. Parsley.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Barseckle Pear—This remarkable new pear is sometimes known as the Bartlett-Seckel. It is a cross between Bartlett and Seckel, hence the name. In size it is a little smaller than Bartlett and ripens a little later than Bartlett. The color is pale green, with seldom any color on the sunny side. The flesh is fine grained, white, very melting and juicy, and in quality unmistakably the best. It is not as sweet as Seckel, but more vinous, and is preferred by many in quality to Seckel. The trees are vigorous upright growers.

Flemish Beauty—A large, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, very hardy, bears early and abundantly, and succeeds well in nearly all parts of the country. A most valuable variety for general use and market, fruit large, surface a little rough, the ground pale yellow, covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on sunny side. Fine shipper and sells well. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium size; yellowish or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October.

Seckel—Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored pear known. August and September.

Howell.—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, sweet, rich melting; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. September and October.

Anjou.—(Beurre d' Anjou.)—Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting with a high, rich vinous excellent flavor; very productive. Should be in every orchard. October and November.

Worden Seckle.—A seedling of the Seckle, which for many years has been conceded to be the standard of excellence. Equal in quality to its famous parent, which it much resembles in flavor, is equally as luscious, more juicy and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. In color, when well ripened, it closely resembles Clapp's Favorite, with a skin that is usually as smooth and waxy as if it had been varnished. Hardy and enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last.

Le Conte.—Very vigorous grower with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large, greenish yellow, smooth and handsome, juicy, firm quality, excellent for evaporating or canning, a good shipper, very productive and profitable.

Belle Lucrative.—Large; melting and sweet; a fine upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.



Cultivating Kieffer Pear.

WINTER PEARS.

Garber—Is kin and very much like the Kieffer, but ripens two or three weeks earlier; yellow as an orange; immensely productive and bears in three years from the nursery. Free from blight. October to December.

Vicar—Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

Lincoln Coreless—Fruit large, quality very good, rich, luscious and juicy, and pronounced excellent by all who taste it. When ripe the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh is yellow. Tree a strong, healthy

grower. They are hardy, enduring the same climate that Bartlett will. Has no core.

Krull—A native Missouri seedling. Keeps until April in barrels like apples. Lemon yellow with a delicate bloom giving it a rich appearance; skin thick and strong; flesh firm until fully ripe, when it becomes juicy, melting, rich and sweet.

Hoosac.—A new variety, originated in Massachusetts. Flesh fine grained, melting, juicy, with a rich almond flavor. Very hardy and a good bearer. October.

Price of Kieffer Pear Trees.

			Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First-Class XXXX	7 to 8 feet,	2-year	\$ 0.30	\$3.00	\$18.00	\$150.00
"	XXX	6 to 7 "	.25	2.50	15.00	140.00
"	XX	5 to 6 "	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
"	X	4 to 6 "	.15	1.80	10.00	90.00
"		3½ to 5 "	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
"		3 to 4 "	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
"		2 to 3 "	.08	.75	7.00	60.00

Kieffer—Commences to bear the second, if not the first season after transplanting, with so vigorous a constitution that it very rarely if ever blights. Many of our trees four years after planting have yielded as many as three bushels of perfect fruit. For erect, symmetrical, vigorous growth, early bearing, productiveness, time of maturity, keeping qualities, freedom from insects, fungi and blight, handsome appearance and excellent canning qualities, it stands pre-eminently the most desirable commercial pear extant. It has justly and appropriately been termed *The Business Pear*, as it has resulted in more business and profit to the grower than any other pear, in keeping and delicious qualities, comparing favorably with the apple and other mid-winter luxuries of fruit trees of the temperate zone. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma, good quality. It is unfortunate that

the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit. Excellent for all uses. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but the fact that the large fruit growers are planting whole orchards of it proves it to be a profitable variety. Its large and handsome appearance cause it to sell readily in market. It is apt to overbear, which makes the fruit small, and in order to prevent this the fruit should be thinned. One of the comforts of winter and can be kept until April; cannot praise this valuable fruit too much.

POLLENIZATION—In established orchards of Kieffer that are not fruiting satisfactorily, we would suggest planting some other varieties among them at a distance of every fifth row, and as it is important to have a variety that blooms early in the season, and to get immediate benefit it should be a variety that blooms young. The Garber and Le Conte appear to be admirably adapted to this purpose.

THE PLUM.

The plum delights in rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than other fruit trees, yet in field culture it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit, but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted only ten feet apart. Plum trees bear at a very early age, and yield from them is surprising. It will also succeed in rich, sandy soil. The trees are pruned in same way as apple trees are when planted. It is generally advisable to start the tops as low as possible. Plums can be grown very profitably in the hennery, as the hen destroys the curculio which hides under the trees.

Description of New Varieties.

Apple—Named because of its close resemblance to an apple in general appearance, form, color and rare keeping qualities. Fruit averages about 2½ inches in diameter, striped and mottled until nearly ripe when it turns to a deep reddish purple. The superlatively rich, high flavored, sweet or sub-acid flesh is rather firm, pale red; marbled pink, nearly freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank; sometimes keeps over a month in good condition. Tree is a fine strong grower, with peculiar light brown bark. Very productive, 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

America—Tree a good grower and very prolific. Fruit larger than the average Japan and four to sixteen times as large as the popular native sorts. It is

not surpassed in beauty by any plum; color glossy coral red, flesh light yellow, moderately firm, of excellent quality, ripens two to three weeks before Burbank, is a splendid keeper. Should prove hardy all over the United States and succeed wherever plums can be grown. 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Chalco—Fruit ripens just before Burbank; large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant, seed small. Like the Apricot Plum the fruit is almost stemless and completely surrounds the older branches. A superior shipping sort, ripening well when picked green and keeps nearly a month. 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Price of General List of Plums.

PRICE OF PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS.

	Each.	Dozen,	Hundred.
Extra, first-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.60	\$25.00
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	3.00	20.00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.50	15.00

Description.

Abundance—This is a remarkable fruit and unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to deserve being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty the Kieffer pear which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber colored turning to a rich bright cherry, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and delicious. August.

Burbank—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The trees are universally vigorous and have strong branches, and begin to bear usually when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and

almost curculio proof. An admirable shipper. August to September.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive; one of the best market sorts. Middle of August.

Chabott—Two and one-half inches long by two inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid and sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. First of September.

German Prune—A valuable plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long, oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.

Green Gage—Small; yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich, and unequalled in flavor; one of the richest and best flavored plums; separates from the stone; growth slow, and young trees are hard to raise in moist localities, August.



RED JUNE.

Satsuma—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom. Shape globular or sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red and well flavored; quality very good; pit small. Tree very vigorous. August.

Wild Goose—Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. The most profitable variety for market in the South, and deserves more extensive planting there, as well as in the Middle States, July.

Willard—Medium size, round, not pointed; color dark, clear red, with minute yellow dots; yellow fleshed, sweet and of fair quality. The earliest profitable market plum yet tested. The tree is very distinct and hardy and matures the foliage earlier than any other Japanese variety, which is quite an important feature with this race of plums.

Wickson—This plum was originated by Luther Burbank. Among the many thousands this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities—a sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit handsome, deep maroon red; flesh fine, texture firm, will keep two weeks after ripe, September.

Lombard—Medium size, oval, violet red, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. Tree vigorous and hardy, succeeds when most other varieties fail. The most popular and profitable plum under general cultivation. Last of August.

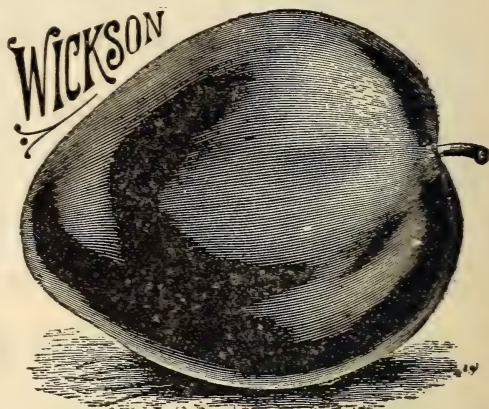
Normand—Strong, upright growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large; skin golden yellow with a slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Burbank, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties.

October Purple—Propagated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit large and uniform in size; color a dark, rich maroon; stone small; flavor fine. Tree a fine grower. Ripens middle of September. Should be in every collection.

Prunus Simoni—(Apricot Plum)—A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in the Spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Red June—A vigorous, hard, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly subacid of good and pleasant quality, half cling, pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard and is best in quality of any of the early varieties. August 1st.

Shropshire Damson—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive, September.



R. H. K. GILL.

Maryland, April 6, 1904.

Mr. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—Accept my sincere thanks for the trees and plants, which arrived O. K. a few days ago. They are as fine as I ever saw.

Yours respectfully,

Richard H. K. Gill.

Ohio, April 29, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—Plants came yesterday in good condition. Have them nicely heeled in until it quits raining and ground in condition. Can't patronize you much longer as I am old and broken down and take this opportunity to say that I have always been well pleased with what I have got of you and have taken pleasure in recommending you to others.

Yours,
W. P. Wolf.



W. P. WOLF

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds on most soils and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided they are in good condition.

Price of Cherries Except where Noted.

	Each	Dozen	Hundred
First Class 5 to 6 feet.....	.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
" " 4 to 5 ".....	.35	3.50	25.00
" " 3 to 4 ".....	.30	3.00	20.00

Baldwin Cherry—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise; a very rank vigorous grower; leaves rather broad; bloom pure white, which turns to a pink color similar to the hydrangea; fruit very large; almost perfectly round; very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. Out of the 800 cherry trees I have in bearing it is the most thrifty and beautiful tree I have in the lot, and yet has only had the same care and attention as the others. It is a tree to command attention, and is so distinct as to attract comments from many upon seeing it without knowing its superior merits. Originator's description.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 40c. each; \$30.00 per hundred.

HEART AND BIGGARREAU.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Free. First to middle of July.

Black Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Centennial—Large; amber, shaded red; very firm, tender and sweet. Long keeper. July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium; pale amber; red and mottled next to sun; tender, sweet and fine; tree vigorous and erect. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Medium size, light red amber in the shade; flesh tender, melting, rich, with a very high sweet flavor. July.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious; tree vigorous, spreading and irregular. End of June.

Gov. Wood—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.

Schmidt—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Vigorous. July.

Windsor—Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; tree very hardy; a valuable late variety. July.

Yellow Spanish (Biggarreau or Graffion)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow with a handsome light red cheek next to the sun; flesh firm with a fine rich flavor. A general favorite. June.

DUKE AND MORELLO.

English Morello—Large; dark, purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; a remarkably productive sort, ripening at the end of the cherry season. This must not be confounded with the old "Common Morello," which is of very little value. First of August.

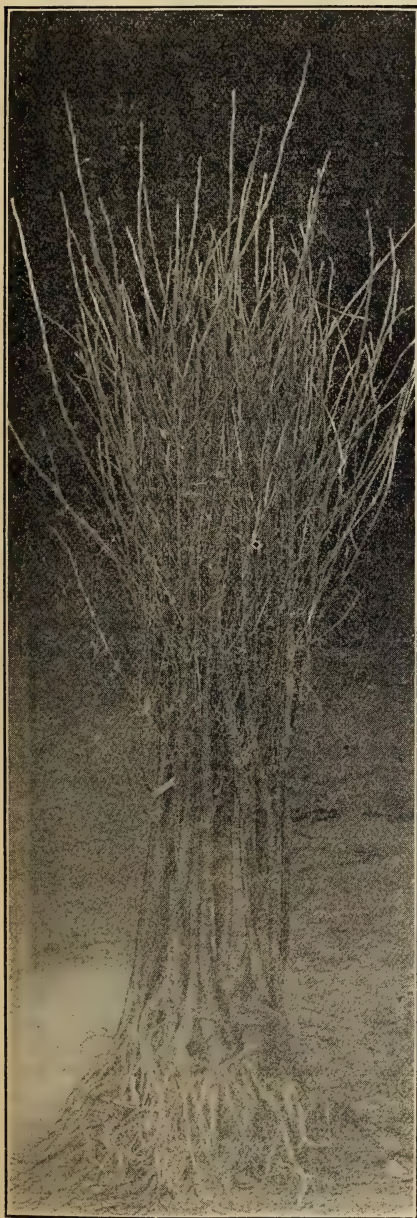
Empress Eugenie—Large, roundish, flattened; rich, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, rich, juicy, sub-acid; very good; stone small; tree rather dwarf in habit; shoots pretty stout; very productive. First of July.

Lutovka—Sour, red, middle to last of July. Fruit large. Color rich, dark red. Flesh red, tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Olivet—Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort, flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

Ostheim (Russian)—Rather slender grower; very hardy; skin dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable where extra hardy varieties are required. June.

Reine Hortense—Very fine, large, bright red; juicy, delicious and productive. July.



Bunch of One Year Cherry Trees.

Price of Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherry,

Two most profitable varieties of Sour Cherries.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-class medium, 4 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-class second size, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
Light grade, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	8 00	70.00
Light grade, 2 to 3 feet.....	.08	.75	6.00	60 00

Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginia, May)—Medium size dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. June.

Vladimir—A Russian sort, very hardy; strong grower, wonderfully prolific. Fruit about size of Early Richmond; mild sub-acid, juicy, excellent quality. July.

Wragg—Claimed to be much hardier than English Morello, otherwise it seems to be an exact duplicate of that variety. July.

Dye House—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender, rather rich, sprightly sub-acid. Very productive. Ripening a week before Early Richmond. June.

Large Montmorency—A popular market variety; good for all purposes. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, light red; ten days later than Early Richmond. Last of June.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. Tree a strong, upright grower. Last of July.

Louis Philippe—Very productive; large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best Middle of July.

Lieb—Tree upright; fruit large; ripens mid-June. Brought from Germany to northern Illinois. Prized in the northwest for size and productiveness. Fleshly juicy, sub-acid.

GRAPES.

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collection of other fruit trees were at all common, and to-day it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for from one-half to one dozen or more grape vines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them, either in small or large quantities is on the wire trellis.

The soil should be naturally dry, or artificially drained. Grapes will not thrive on low wet soils, but succeed best on high dry ground, having a free circulation of air which helps guard against diseases of the vines, mildew, rot, etc., with enough slope to carry off the surplus water; good success, however, may be obtained in favorable climates, even on low land, when the soil is dry. In northern latitudes, away from large bodies of fresh water, an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Near a large river or lake, an exposure facing the water is most desirable.



Grape Vineyard.

TWO YEAR VINES.

McPike—This grand new variety was originated in Southern Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Promological Society, has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Wordon and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Wordon to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy with a leaf unprecedented, it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-

black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Wordon. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of a superb quality; by far the best grape grown. One berry measured 3 3/8 inches. The grape is almost perfection. Mr. McPike has sent the grapes to all parts of the country and the comments are most favorable upon its wonderful size, flavor, hardness and beauty. Price 50c. each.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow, when fully ripe, skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord. August, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Diamond—The leading early white grape ripening before Moore's Early. White, with rich yellow tinge, juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality, above medium size, adheres firmly to stem. Vine like Concord in growth, hardness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home gardening. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Martha—This is one of the most reliable white grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord and will take the same rank amongst the white grapes that its parent does among the black; ripens a little earlier than Concord. 10c. each; 60c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Lady—White. Bunch medium, compact; berries large; skin thin; vine only a moderate grower, but perfectly healthy and hardy, with Concord foliage; moderately productive, good, though not of best quality. Ripens very early; should be planted on rich land and given high culture. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Pocklington—Pale green, usually with tinge of golden yellow where exposed to the sun; bunch large, very compact; berries very large, covered with a beautiful white bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, with considerable pulp. Foliage large, leathery, healthy. A seedling of Concord, ripening soon after it and considered its equal in quality. Vine a moderately good grower. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Campbell's Early—It is strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination not equalled by any other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivalled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom, pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness, seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp. 25c. each.

Moore's Early—A large, black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord, bunch medium, berries large with blue bloom, flesh pulpy, of medium quality, vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. Planted extensively as a market sort. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Champion or Tallman—Vine a strong, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; bunch large; berries large, black, quality poor, but profitable as a market grape because of its extreme earliness. 10c. each; 50c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Concord—Early, most popular grape in the market and deservedly so; bunch large; shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with a rich bloom, skin tender, but sufficient firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy and sweet, pulp tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy healthy and productive. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.

RED VARIETIES.

Wyoming—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage, color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware, flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The early red market variety. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Salem—(Rogers No. 53)—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large. Catawba color, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Catawba—So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and the Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large; dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich, productive and valuable. September, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

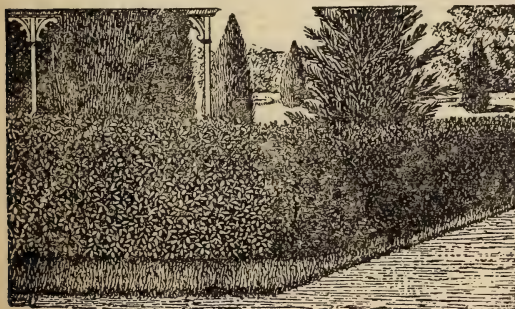
Delaware—Red. Bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Brighton—Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; berries medium; skin thin, flesh tender, sweet, with scarcely any pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Agawam—(Rogers' Hybrid No. 15). Red or maroon color. Bunch usually loose, shouldered. Berries large; skin thick; flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper. Vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive; should be pruned, leaving long canes. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE.



California Privet—Forms the richest and handsomest hedges, and is also desirable in clumps or single. Perfectly hardy and almost evergreen. Very suitable for private grounds and parks. 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000; 1 to 2 feet, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

Maple—Silver leaved. (*Acer dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid growing, native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade, fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree. 8 to 10 feet, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Poplar, Carolina—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine spreading head, if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds everywhere. 25c. each, or \$2.50 per dozen.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size, majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality, 4 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Norway Maple—A distinct variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade, or large lawn trees. Rather a

rough, crooked grower while young, but soon develops in straight, magnificent specimens, 7 to 8 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spruce, Norway—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich; as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. Is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges, 50 each, 3 to 4 feet, or \$5.00 per dozen. For hedging, 10 to 12 inches \$10.00 per hundred.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. It makes a better dish when cooked (like peas) in cream thickened with a little flour. The first vegetable of the spring. It is usually planted on a light soil to have it early, though it can be grown in good garden soil. The net income is usually from \$100 to \$400 per acre. When once set it is good for fifteen or twenty years. In preparing asparagus for market, cut 4 or 5 inches under the ground, when from 2 to 4 inches high. When planting asparagus roots set 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of 3 inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth, and the asparagus needs it all.

Although there is a difference of opinion as to the benefit of salt on asparagus, most of the best growers on Long Island cover their beds with salt as soon as the ground is cleared and the manure forked in in the spring, to the depth of half an inch in some cases. Although that much may not be required, it certainly does no harm, and an application of salt, so that the ground appears as if covered with snow is considered by many an absolute necessity if the best results are to be expected.

VARIETIES.

Two-Year Roots—Extra Strong.

Giant Argenteuil—This variety was originally a selection for imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is very much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of the leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to the Palmetto or any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size of stalks produced.

Mr. W. C. Geraty, one of the largest truckers in the south, writes regarding same, as follows: "It is superior in every way to the Palmetto, as I have been growing asparagus for thirty years, and have grown both Palmetto and Argenteuil, and there is as much difference between this Argenteuil and the Palmetto as there is between Conover's Colossal and Palmetto, and from my personal experience with Conover's Colossal and the Palmetto, the Palmetto is twice the size of the Colossal and longer lived, and I consider the Argenteuil twice the size of Palmetto, earlier, more prolific and longer lived."

Messrs. Lowel Bros. and Bailey, large produce commission merchants of Boston, state that it sold from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per dozen bunches higher than any other sort on the Boston market. \$1.00 per dozen by mail; \$2.50 per 100 by express; \$10.00 per 1000.

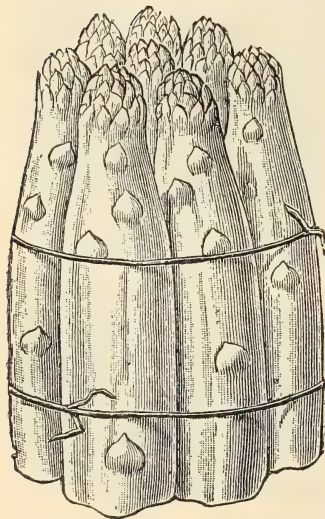
Donald's Elmira—This new asparagus has attracted much attention through New York state, where it was originated by Mr. A. Donald, a prominent market gardener of Elmira. He has always realized handsome prices, and although a large grower, was unable to supply half the demand. The delicate green color is noticeable, different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stocks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in the whole crops of bunches of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. 2-year roots 75c. per dozen by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

others are at a drag. 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000. Two year.

Conover—Very large and makes rapid growths, planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently and brings highest price. Two-year roots, 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000.

Palmetto—Of southern origin, a variety of excellent quality. Early, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other, 2 year roots, 50c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000.

Barr—Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it, while





EARLY HATHAWAY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We have a complete list of strawberry plants. No plants sent out until after October 1st. After December 1st our customers may deduct from the price 20 per cent. off. We shall issue a new catalogue in January, giving full description of the old and new varieties. Our customers for strawberry plants cover every State in the Union. We can dig most every month during the winter and spring, except sometimes in January and February. Our plants are tied in bundles of 25 each, packed in moss in the very best manner in crates especially designed for this purpose.

Price List.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates and 500 at thousand rates.

	12 by mail post paid.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.		12 by mail post paid.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.
Auto.....	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$5.00	Marshall.....	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$3.00
Aroma.....	.25	.40	3.00	Mitchell's Early.....	.20	.30	2.50
Bubach.....	.25	.40	3.00	Nick Ohmer.....	.25	.40	3.00
Brandywine.....	.25	.40	3.00	New York.....	.25	.50	3.50
Boston Prize.....	.20	.30	5.00	New Globe.....	.25	.75	5.00
Bismarck.....	.25	.40	3.00	Parker Earle.....	.25	.50	4.00
Beder Wood.....	.25	.40	3.00	Parsons.....	.20	.30	2.50
Climax.....	.25	.40	3.00	Rough Rider.....	.20	.30	2.50
Clyde.....	.25	.40	3.00	Rio.....	.25	.40	3.00
Crescent.....	.20	.30	2.50	Star.....	.20	.30	2.50
Dayton.....	.25	.40	3.00	Sharpless.....	.20	.30	2.50
Early Hathaway.....	.40	.75	5.00	Sample.....	.20	.30	2.50
Excelsior.....	.25	.40	3.00	Smith.....	.20	.30	2.50
Eleanor.....	.20	.30	2.50	Superior.....	.30	.40	3.00
Gandy.....	.25	.40	3.00	Senator Dunlap.....	.25	.40	3.00
Gladstone.....	.25	.40	3.00	Sutherland.....	.25	.40	3.00
Glen Mary.....	.25	.40	3.00	Tennessee.....	.20	.30	2.50
Haverland.....	.20	.30	2.50	Tilghman's Favorite.....	.25	.40	3.00
Hero.....	.50	.75	5.00	Uncle Jim.....	.40	.75	5.00
Johnson's Early.....	.20	.30	2.50	Warfield.....	.20	.30	2.50
Jessie.....	.25	.40	3.00	Wm. Belt.....	.25	.40	3.00
Kansas.....	.20	.30	2.50	Yant.....	.30	.60	4.00
Louis Huboch.....	.40	.75	5.00				
Lovetts.....	.25	.40	3.00				
Livingston.....	.25	.40	3.00				
Mark Hanna.....	.40	.75	5.00				
Midnight.....	.25	.40	4.00				
Marie.....	.25	.40	3.00				
McKinley.....	.25	.40	3.00				

CASH ORDERS.

All orders accompanied by cash amounting to 5,000 plants, 5 per cent. off.

Amounting to 10,000 plants, 10 per cent. off.

Amounting to 20,000 plants, 15 per cent. off.



W. L. ANDERSON

Maryland, April 22nd, 1904.
J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sir:—I received the fruit trees to-day in good condition. Many thanks for the extra ones.

Yours truly,
W. L. Anderson.



GEO. H. REX & SON.

Ohio, March 2nd, 1904.
J. G. Harrison & Sons.
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Trees arrived on time and in good condition. The best I have received from any nursery.

Yours truly,
James M. Weaver.



JAMES M. WEAVER.

Maryland, March 2, 1904.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—Received the trees in excellent condition and am well pleased with them. When I want some more you will receive my order.

Respectfully,
Charles Haase.



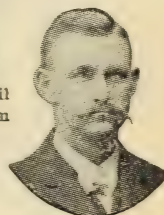
CHAS. HAASE.

Stettersville, Pa., August 25th, 1904.
Gentlemen:—Of the large shipment of Strawberry plants we got from you last spring, we sold about 5,000 plants to neighbors, and the remainder, about 7,000 plants, we planted ourselves, and must say they are doing fine. Uncle Jim and Parson's Beauty are bedding nicely, making lots of young plants, while the Sharpless are the poorest in growing and running, and the Gandy are doing as usual, being slow to run. As you perhaps remember we had doubts if the Gandy were true to name. The plants were so small compared to other years, but they came all right. If prices suit, you can depend on a large order for next spring.

Yours,
Geo. H. Rex & Son.

Pennsylvania, April 7, 1904.
Mr. Harrison & Sons,
I received the trees on April 1st in a fine condition, and am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,
Jacob H. Hinkle.



JACOB HINKLE.

READ.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY—Always give shipping directions whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given we will use our own judgment.

NO CHARGES ARE MADE FOR PACKAGE AND DELIVERY AT R. R. COMPANY when prices are made at catalogue price. Where special services are made, cost of boxing and hauling will be added at cost. We endeavor to look after the interests of our customers, and have plants and trees packed as light as is consistent with their safe transportation.

IF FROZEN WHEN RECEIVED bury the package unopened in well drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

IF THEY SHOULD APPEAR DRY OR SHRIVELED WHEN RECEIVED, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water, and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

OUR GUARANTEE—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent us that prove untrue to label free of charge, it is understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that may prove untrue.

TIME OF SHIPMENT—To the fall trade we will commence to ship trees as soon as the leaves are off and the wood ripe, and plants about the 1st of October, and continue as long as the weather is mild. For the Spring trade in most seasons, we can fill orders as early as February for the South, as late as May for the Northern customers. Always name date when you want stock shipped, but have it reach you before you need it. We endeavor to handle your stock in best manner, clean it up nicely and give you good count.

WHEN BEST TO ORDER—Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it.

HOW BEST TO REMIT—Remit by Bank Draft, Express, Money Order, or Post Office Money Order on Berlin Post Office, Registered Letter, or stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

PAYMENTS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

SPECIAL LOW EXPRESS RATE—By special arrangements we are able to send plants by express to any parts of the country at 20 per cent. less than merchandise rate over each company. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate. We have the Adams Express Co.

CLAIMS FOR DEDUCTION should be made within five days from receipt of goods.

OUR OFFICE is located at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, a branch of the P. R. R., which connects for all points north, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad, which connects with the B. & O. for all points west and is within 100 yards of Western Union Telegraph office and Adams Express, and any order, large or small, will be cared for promptly and filled in due time. We have two immense packing houses that enable us to give best care and protection in handling and packing stock from wind, sun and frost. Office connected by telephone to farms.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

BERLIN, MARYLAND



**PLEASE GIVE THE NAME AND ADDRESS
OF THOSE WHO BUY NURSERY STOCK,
EITHER IN YOUR STATE OR OUT.**

[illegible]

HOW TO ORDER.—This Catalogue Is Our Only Salesman. Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing remittance, and mail all to us in enclosed envelope. By this method you save half the money you would have to pay agents for trees. We have filled orders in this way for sixteen years, and are well known all through the country. You can learn of our responsibility through any agricultural agency, bank or banker, or of the postmaster.

We pack and ship all Winter to Southern States from trees stored in our large cellars. Our regular Fall Shipping Season opens from October first. State positively how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express, or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. station and your post office.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS' ORDER SHEET,
All Agreements and Contracts are made
subject to loss of Crop by Drought, Floods,
BERLIN, MARYLAND.

All Agreements and Contracts are made subject to loss of Crop by Drought, Floods, Fire, Insects or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to Stock being sold on receipt of Order.

Long Distance Telephone 21.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Name _____

P. O. Order . . . \$-----

Post Office _____

Express Order . \$-----

County _____ State _____

Check \$-----

Cash \$-----

Express or Freight Office-----

Register'd Letter \$-----

Ship about.....

Postage Stamps \$-----

2c. stamps preferred.

Total . . \$-----

To be Shipped by-----

Date_____190

Express (give name), Freight or Mail.

Date_____190

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty expressed or implied, with respect to them; and all such goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

[illegible]

OVER.

FOR SALE
A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE
WITH AS MANY ACRES AS DESIRED.



A very large house containing 14 rooms that are large and commodious. A splendid location for a Hospital or a Summer Residence. Clusters of various varieties of Evergreens planted 50 years ago. Not needing this residence, for any member of our family, we will sell same with as many acres of land as desired, at a special bargain.

Any one interested call or write us. Personal inspection solicited.



THE RAY PEACH.